YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,129—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th Dec,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd ,,
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking *Passengers for* the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 630	Rs. 357-8	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,012	in Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.— Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th December.

OR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 29th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Capepa	15th Jan, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Capepa	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	[illegible] months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE
ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE
OF
MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,
are Selling the Surplus Stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1900.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY THROUGH STEAMER

SPECIAL SUPPLIES OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND SPECIAL SEASONABLE DELICACIES,

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON

Cured by C. and T. HARRIS,

PRIME YORK HAMS,

STILTON CHEDDAR AND OTHER CHEESE

WHOLE AND ON CUT,

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S

CAKES, CHOCOLATES,

AND SWEETS,

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

FILBERT'S CHESTNUTS, COBNUTS, &c.,

CHRISTMAS

PLUM-PUDDINGS,

DECORATIONS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE

IS NOW READY

AND

WILL BE SENT

FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re.	1	0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	,, ,,	1	4	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	,, ,,	1	8	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	,, Rs.	2	0	,,

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,

French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.

Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.

Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.

Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.

Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,

Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.

Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.

All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.

XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.
BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the original colour of the hair in its natural shade. Inoffensive and pleasant to apply.—Per case, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid,
70, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"**MULETA**" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

GRAND OPENING.

BOXING NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, 26th DECEMBER,

HORNBY ROW, near G. I. P. Railway.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P. M.

Doors open at 3 p. m.

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

THE BIGGEST, THE BEST, THE FINEST ORGANIZATION WITH

MORE ACTS! MORE HORSES!! MORE TRICKS!! MORE FUN!!

MORE PERFORMERS! MORE SEATS!!!

Than was ever known in the annals of Bombay amusements.

All the Amusing and Amazing attractions of the Arena.

WE WANT TO C. U. B. A.

PRICES.

Private Box to hold 6	Rs.	20
Single Seat in Private Box	,,	4
Dress Circle	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
Stall	Re.	1
Pit, Natives	Ans.	8

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan, at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Notice.—Owing to the Limited Number of Box Seats, available Patronisers are urged to Book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with

BINOMIAL OPTICAL DIORAMA,

78 Pictures, including

TRANSVAAL WAR SCENES,

Specially taken by the PHOTOGRAPHIC staff sent to the seat of war by the WARRICK TRADING CO.

Price of admission—Rs. 1-8, 1, 12 ans., 8 ans., 4 ans.

Commencing at 9 p. m., sharp. Carriages, at 11-15 p. m. Box plan, at the Theatre.

K. M. BALIWALA, Proprietor.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR CAPTAIN MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1900.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 10. GOVERNMENT SECONDARY NORMAL SCHOOL. The year's course will begin on January 10. Students will be trained for Standard or Kindergarten work. Certificates granted by Government.

Training given by highly qualified Teachers from England.

Apply to LADY PRINCIPAL,
Girgaum Girls' High School, Bombay.

WANTED.

A THROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL DYER of Alizarine and Chrome colours, etc. He must be able to take charge of a large [illegible] House from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. Starting salary, about [illegible] Apply to A. P., care of this paper.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, with the will annexed of JOSEPH BENJAMIN ARNOLD alias AARON, late of Bombay, European inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 9th day of October, 1900, have been granted to Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD, the duly constituted Attorney of LOUISA ARNOLD, the widow and sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased. All persons having any claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims to the Undersigned within fourteen days from this date, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the estate having regard only to such claims as he shall have by that time received notice of and no subsequent claims will be recognised. All persons indebted to the said estate or holding any securities or other property whatsoever belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay or deliver over the same without any delay to the said administrator whose receipt alone shall be a valid discharge for the same.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Attorneys for Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD,
the Administrator.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. JAMNAGER & DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS.)

SUPPLY OF MOULMEIN, RANGOON, or KANARA TEAK LOGS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (50) fifty tons best MOULMEIN, RANGOON or KANARA TEAK LOGS, delivered at Bhavnager Docks.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Ry.
Dated Bhavnager Para, 18th December, 1900.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client, ABDOOL KARIM HAJEE ESSACK, we hereby give NOTICE and warn all persons from taking in mortgage or purchasing all or any of the following properties from Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Aiub Adam, who has only a right of maintenance or at the most a life interest in the said properties. If any person or persons disregard this notice he she or they will do so at his her or their own risk.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Alli Oomer Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay with the messuages tenements or three dwelling houses standing thereon registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 919, 2314 and 935 New Nos. 8115, 9369 and 8107 and New Survey Nos. 1151, 1162 and 1159 and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C Nos. 6015 6004 6007 and Street Nos. 63, 65, 17, 19, 21 and 31-33 respectively.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1900.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for ABDOOL KARIM HAJEE ESSACK.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MONGHIVAHU alias MONGHIBAI, wife of THAKER JAMNADAS LILADHAR, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant deceased.

VITHALDASS LALLJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executor under the last Will and Testament of the said deceased ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court.

D. B. BINING.
The 21st day of Dec. 1900.

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Magnifying Shaving Mirrors, Rs. 12-8; Good Razors, in case, Rs. 15-8 pair; Military Hair Brushes, in leather case, Rs. 10-8 to Rs 24; Leather Suit Cases, Rs. 55; Kit Bags, Rs. 45; Fitted Suit Cases, Rs. 175; Ladies' Fitted Dressing Bags, Rs. 175; Handkerchief Hand Bags, Rs. 1-8, Rich Silk Mufflers, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.—ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

REMEMBER!!! Our popular FISH POND will remain open till 1st proximo, thousands visit it every year, every one getting good Value, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Coloured Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work, at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under the instruction from the executors of the late Mr. F. Heyne Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, Palli Hill Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design made to order, best platedware rich glass and crockeryware, handsome oleographs and pictures, rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, wearing apparels, one first-rate mahogany full size state billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c. complete, one handsome American cart, 2 gentlemen bicycles, a collection of choiceand rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to secure First-class Horses at a Cheap rate. On TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, 40 walers, the balance of Messrs. Tulloch and Allan's shipment of this year, consisting of good thorough-bred pairs trained and untrained, single harness horses, chargers, hunters, &c., &c.

The above horses both as regards breading and soundness will be found on inspection one of the best batches ever offered by auction in Bombay, and intending purchasers will be allowed Veterinary inspection.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th December, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, medium-sized telescopic dining table, single iron cot with wire spring and cotton mattresses, valuable oil paintings, steel engravings and chromolithographs, Singer's hand and foot-sewing machines in perfect order, a few presentation silverware, revolvers and rifles, travelling and other kerosine oil stoves, pieces of flannel, cashmere and Scotch tweed cloths, boot and shoes, sundry glassware, two handsome dinner services, cutlery, standard and light reading novels and other books, etc., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and washand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 [illegible] 12-bore rifle with a bullet mould and cartridge crumping stick, a converted pin fire of good make, shoots well up to 100 yards, with 17 loaded cartridges and a few bullets.

1 small 22 rifle and air-gun combined, a few cartridges, and a box of 100 diled slugs.

10 cases hams.

8 cases ginger wine and 6 cases vermouth.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. F. C. Cooper and Co. of Bombay.

1 6-inch new centrifugal pump with standard and pulley.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Abdoolcarim, ex s. s. Armenia—

383 s, s. E. A. 19-1 case soft goods 1,200 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

3 new "Beeston's Globe" gent's bicycles, with accessories.

1 nearly new "James" bicycle, with G and J tyres and accessories, complete.

Also a few second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.

1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.

1 light dogcart

1 victoria by De Souza, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, Singapore cane furniture, mirror, almiras, cabinet set of drawing room sofas and chairs, etc., the property of G. C. GILDER, Esq. proceeded to Kurrachee.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CURIOSITIES SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following Europe and Japanese curiosities, consisting of rich carved Japanese cabinets and panels, gold embroidered silk screens, silk bed covers, purdahs, table covers, handkerchiefs, large flower vases jardinier tea sets, wall plates, bamboo furniture, rich majolica jardinier on stand, figures, busts, umbrella stand, scent boxes, onix marble sliding table lamps, hanging lamps, hanging ice boxes with refrigerators terra cotta figures, busts, flower vases, real bronze figures and vases, best platedware suitable for hotels, plush work and toilet boxes, Ivory toilet boxes, leather goods consisting to albums, date racks, dressing bags and cases, opera glasses, carriage, time pieces, American new bicycles, rich carpets perambulators, tricycles, tricycle horses, etc.

Also the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of:—Scent boxes and frames, jewel boxes, toilet boxes albums, etc.

The goods are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the La Ville de Paris Hair Cutting Saloon, consisting of French, English and American Perfumery, toilet articles of all sorts, furniture fittings, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE AND 10 PIECES OF GROUND AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Balcrishna Rowjee Padie and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hari Raghoba Thakur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage in Mori language dated 17th May 1892 and 25th October 1894, resptively, the following:—

Firstly.—All that the dwelling house standing on a plec of ground situate at Upper Sewree Khar, assessed under F Ward No. 2152 and street No. 1126 admeasuring in breadth 22 feet and in length 25 feet.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government land situate on the north side of Sewree Road and on the east side of Sewree and Wardala Roads, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 192 and 72, new No. A-11394, old survey No. 14709 and new survey No. 3-2332 and admeasuring about 623 square yards.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government land situate on the north side of Sewree Road and on the east side of Sewree [illegible] by the Collector of Land [illegible] about 895 square yards.

Fourthly.—All that piece of Government land situate on the north side of Sewree Road and on the east side of Sewree and Wardala Roads, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the above numbers and admeasuring about 480 square yards.

Fifthly.—All that piece of Government land situate on the north side of Sewree Road and on the east side of Sewree and Wardala Roads, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the above numbers and admeasuring about 477 square yards.

Sixthly.—All that piece of Fazendari land held by the mortgagor under a sublease dated 28th January 1889 from Nandan Beniram, situat at Sewree admeasuring about 498 square yards and forming part of Collector's land bearing old No. 53 and new No. 11672.

Seventhly.—All that piece of Fazendari land also held under the abovementioned sublease situate at Sewree admeasuring about 454 square yards and forming part of Collector's land bearing the above numbers.

Eightly.—All that piece of Fazendari land, also held under the above mentioned sub-lease, situate at Sewree, admeasuring about 609 square yards and forming part of Collector's land bearing the above numbers.

Nintnly.—All that piece of Fazendari land, also held under the above mentioned sublease situate at Sewree, admeasuring about 341 square yards and forming part of Collector's land bearing the above numbers.

Tentoly.—All that piece of Fazendari land also held under the abovementioned sublease situate at Sewree, admeasuring about 922 square yards and forming part of Collector's land bearing the above numbers.

Eleventhly.—All that piece of Government Toka land situate on Wadala Road admeasuring about 502 square yards and registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 216, new No. 15120 and new survey No. 2 A-2315.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th December, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 50 CASES ENAMELLED WARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—

A consignment of 50 cases enamelled ware arrived recently per s.s. "Rheinfels," comprising about 1,500 Dozen white and blue bowls, sizes 8 to 15 in, and about 410-dozen white and blue tumblers, from 16 to 20 in.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

On account of the concerned—

1 case 100 great gross hooks and eyes

2 cases, each 4 doz. air-tight glass powder bottles Nos. 6 & 8

2 ,, each 3 doz. ,, ,, Nos. 10 and 16

1 ,, 9 doz. ,, ,, Nos. 50 and 40

1 ,, 5 doz. ,, Nos. 16, 20, 24, 30, & 40

1 ,, 1200 gross pearl bead necklace.

2 iron safes by the Midland Safe Co., 36 and 32.

One secondhand No. 4 Junior Kodak (hand camera) with 3 double dark slides, spare film chamber fitted with Thornton's Pickard Ins antaneous shutter, complete, in working order.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADI IN COLEBHAT ROAD OUT OF FORT.

By order of the mortgagee Chugunlal Walchund and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Bai Radhabai, widow of Manik Bajirao, deceased, the mortgagor; and under the power of sale granted by an Indenture of Mortgage of the 24th October, 1899, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1901, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4 in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the dwelling house thereon built; situate at Bombay in Chewoolwadi, in Colebhat Road on North side thereof assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 634, new No. 2925, old survey No. 17; and new survey No. 116, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Limjee Byramjee; on the West by the house of Maneckjee Nowrojee; on the north by the said Colebhat Road, and on the south by the part called Chewoolwadi, belonging to Shamrao Pandoorang; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 3129, 3130-31, and street No. 40 (1) and 46; and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Radhabai, widow of Manik Bajirao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgager, at old Secretariate building, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHRISTMAS, 1900.

NEW YEAR, 1901.

JUST UNPACKED

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

TOYS, DOLLS, &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

LEATHER GOODS.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

JEWELLERY,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CONFECTIONERY,

CADBURY'S FANCY CHOCOLATE.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

SKIN HORSES, TRICYCLES.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE.

WINES and SPIRITS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHRISTMAS CAKES,

PLAIN AND DECORATED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MORENAS & CO.,

ICE CONFECTIONERS,

64, MEDOWS STREET.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and experienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowleage of Mill orgainsation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references.

Apply "X," care of this paper.

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO EXPERIENCED PROFESSORS, one for SANSKRIT and one for MATHEMATICS, for the Bahauddin Arts College, Junagadh, Kathiawad. Applications stating terms, University and other qualifications, and accompanied by testimonials, if any, to be forwarded to the Diwan, Junagadh State, before the 31st December 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75. per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.
22nd November, 1900.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER V. C. Works. Raraghat, Bengal. (B)

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ...Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE
TREACHER & COMPANY. LIMITED.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company will be CLOSED on XMAS DAY and BOXING DAY, the 25th and 26th instant, as usual.

The FORT ESTABLISHMENT will be OPEN till 7-30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday, the 14th, to Monday, the 31st December, (both days inclusive), available for return up to midnight of 14th January, 1901.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th Dec, 1900.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

BY SPECIAL request Messrs, BLACKIE AND SON, LIMITED, will KEEP OPEN the EXHIBITION, of their Educational Works suitable for INDIA, on MONDAY, 24th inst., from 10 to 5, No. 3, FORBES STREET, Fort.

Professors, Teachers and School Managers are invited. This will be the LAST DAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 20 OF 1895.

ADAMJI KARIMBHOY .... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY and others ... Defendants

AND

HUSSONALLY ADAMJI. .... Purchaser,

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1901, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, at the risk and cost of the above named Purchaser Hussonally Adamji.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11 and was formerly assessed under No. 13 and untered in the Collector's Book os Revenue under No. 2265 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji, on the West by the Public Street called Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Tyabji, and all which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 33 and 35 and Ward No. 6936 and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 16,017 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay containing 56 1-3 square yards by admeasurement and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Essajee and Adamjee Essajee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweepers, passage, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street and all which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 11 Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of November 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR.
Acting Commissioner.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.
PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended
to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen........................Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen........................Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
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ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA,
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI
BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Proos'
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.
APPLY TO AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£97 1-8—1-16	
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4 (ex)	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64—1-8	
Bar Silver in London	29 9-16 plus 1-16	
Do New York	63 7-8	unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	259 1-2	do.
Do New York	484 1-4	do.
Discount, Bank of England	4	do.
Do Short London Bills	4 1-8	do.
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-8	do.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

Silver to Bombay	£160,000.
,, Calcutta	£ 20,000.

Extra allotments of Council Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm to-day with a small enquiry for ready remittance. The rate for 3 months' sight Bills is stiff at 1s. 4 11-32d. and for January at 1s. 4 5-16d. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 3-32d.
,, Demands	1s. 4 1-8d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Francs	170 3-4 to 171
30 Days' Sight, Japan	148
,, ,, Shanghai	208
Silves London	29 9-16
,, New York	63 7-8

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	657,500	...
Gold Bullion	562,300	...
Silver Coins	56	...

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 96f or Settlement and Rs. 95-3-4 for Cash ; but owing to weaker advices from Calcutta, the market declined to Rs. 95-7-8 for Settlement, at which rate a fairly large business is reported to have been done. The amount of Government Paper enfaced for London by Saturday's Mail was Rs. 14,35,000 and the amount enfaced from London to Bombay between the 17th and 22nd December 1900 was Rs. 2,00,100.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bengal's are Rs. 1,260; Maneckji Petit's Rs. 1,780; Ahmedabad Prantej Rs. 675, and Tapti Valley Rs. 452 1-2.

COTTON.

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady ; Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. The total sales were 6,000 bales ; sold on speculation and export 500 bales. Imports 7.000 bales. Surats 5 16-32 plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures :—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.	June-July.
5·25	5·23	5·15	5·7
plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 2-64

In New York—Receipts at the Ports were 45,000 bales.

Receipts last year 36,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Do. Continent 9,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	10 5-16 plus 1-4
Futures, month of March	9·42—2
,, ,, of June	9·32—1

The market in Bombay remains steady with little or no change. There is a very limited enquiry from shippers owing to the absence of any demand from Europe. One exporter is reported to have sold a good line of Fully Good Khandeish at Rs. 198 for March delivery. The sales to-day totalled 4,300 bales, of which shippers took up 3,150 bales and Mills 1,150 bales. The official quotations to-day are :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Rail way terms	186	174	166	Dec. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	189	179	...	Do
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	190	...	...	Jan. 25, 1901.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	199	...	..	Dec. 25
,, Hand-ginned	197		..	Do
Khandeish Machine-ginned.	...	193	..	Do
Julgaum Machine-ginned	...	195	..	Do
Akola Machine-ginned	208	...	...	Do
Khamgaum Machine-ginned	208	203	...	Do. 25.
Karanja Machine-ginned	208	...	...	Jan. 25, 1901
Oomra, Good Staple	212	205	...	Jan. 25 1901.
Broach, Machine-ginned	233	...	220	Mar. 25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	219	209	...	April-May,
Do Do	...	196	...	May 25
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	219	Do.
Westerns	...	...	209	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,680	43,564	33,511
Barsee and Nugur	364	12,687	7,018
Berar	7,584	99,910	40,364
Hinguughat	412	2,119	1,559
Dhollera	26	2,020	28,266
Broach	...	275	18,266
Compta and Dharwar	146	7,964	12,217
Westerns	...	1,782	564
Bengals	2,572	48,579	118,334
Sind	...	301	5,833
Persian	...	1,387	731
American	650	2,568	3,652
Egyptian	...	2,348	2,921
Other sorts	...	2,288	843
Total	13,564	227,802	274,079

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	266,000	217,000	361,000
,, Exports to U K	62,000	66,000	162,000
,, ,, to Continent	76,000	83,000	121,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,172,000	3,708,000	5,449,000
,, Exports to G B. ,,	1,535,000	943,000	1,966,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,305,000	1,413,000	1,839,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	990,000	1,120,000	1,337,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two-previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	18.
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,590,000	3,990,000	5,209,760
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	94,000	35,000	63,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	542,000	703,000	1,256,180
Do. in London	12,000	2,000	4,000
American Afloat	310,000	170,000	4,32500
East Indian ,,	7,000	Nil.	2,500
Total	871,000	875,000	1,695,180
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 16-32	4 10-32	3 3-32
Do. of Good Bhownagger	4 10-32	3 23-32	2 5-8
Difference	1 6-32d.	19-32d.	15-32d

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

THE WHEAT market is quiet and the rate to-day is :—

Wheat, White Delhi...... Rs. 4-5-8.

LINSEED is weaker and the quotations are :—

Linseed, bold, old......... Rs. 9-10 ; new Rs. 8-7

The RAPESEED market is dull.

Brown Cawnpore, old, is quoted	Rs. 8-4
,, ,, (new)	Rs. 6-5
,, Delhi	Rs. 6-6
Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 7-0
,, Guzerat	Rs. 7-10

THE POPPYSEED market is steady with one or two European purchasers.

The quotation are :—

Poppyseed, old......... Rs. 8-13 ; new Rs. 7-10

CASTORSEED is also steady with a little buying by European exporters.

The rates are :—

Castorseed, old......... Rs. 37-8; New Rs. 33-4

THE GINGELLYSEED market is quiet, with a fairly good business.

Gengelly seed, new, 50 per cent.	Rs. 40
,, ,, 75 ,,	,, 41-8
,, ,, 15 ,,	,, 42-12
,, ,, Red	,, 40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	743	2,385,829	5,090,976
Linseed	1,220	759,285	2,078,794
Rapeseed	56	630,006	1,951,922
Gingellyseed	20,068	1,651,689	1,807,123
Poppyseed	...	458,217	588,227
Groundnuts	116	48,793	145,854
Castorseed	1,487	558,081	888,519
Rice	3,857	13,203,323	a7,569,235
Myrabollams	3,632	361,4292a	not recorded.

a Since 1st April.

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet but steady. The rate for Liverpool (Cotton and Wool) is 12s. 6d. to 14s. ; January, 15 to 18 shillings, February-May, Hull ; 14 shilling, Hamburg, 15 to 16 shillings, Antwerp 13s. 6d., Dunkirk 13s. 6d. Havre 15s. 6d. Marseilles 13s., and Genoa 14 shillings.

THE MINTS.

The "Pioneer" recently remarked it was scandalous that gold minting machinery had not yet been set in operation in India, but the banking and mercantile community probably hold precisely the opposite opinion and feel grateful to those who have postponed the creation of coin that is not wanted, and left the mints free to meet the large and urgent demand for additional rupees. It is well-known that the mints have been found unequal to the task of turning out rupees and Straits dollars to the extent required, and the position would have been serious had the mints been hampered with demands for the coinage of sovereigns, of which there is already a heavy superfluity in India. Attention was recently drawn to the inability of the Lahore Currency Office to meet demands for rupees and the Currency Notes would doubtless have been uncashable in other currency offices in India had the Indian Mints been coiners of gold. A currency note is a promise to pay rupees, and a failure on the part of Government to carry out this promise is a much greater scandal than the delay in the creation of the gold minting machinery.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

The following information is to hand this afternoon through Reuter's agency :—

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 1-16 —1-16	
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4(ex)	unchg'd
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£108	
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 63 7-8 —1-8	,,
Bar Silver in London	29 9-16—	unchg'd.
Do in New York	63 7-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 1-2—	unchg'd.
Do in New York	4·84 1-4	,,
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchg'd.
Do Short London Bills	4 1-8 p. c.	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-8 p. c.	,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000.

COTTON.

Tha Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday closed steady ; Surats were quiet but steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Imports 26,000 bales. Spot 5 16-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March.-April.	June.-July
5·26	5·24	5·16	5·8
plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64

In New York the Receipts at the ports were 40,000 bales. Last year 27,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain 17,000 bales. Continent 7,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	10 5-16 unchanged.
Futures month of March	9·44 plus 2
Futures do, June	9·33 plus 1

SEEDS.

In the Home markets the quotations for Seeds remain unchanged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	17	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	17
Total	21	13	122
Same date last year	68	34	207

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	6	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	5	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	24	19	150
Total plague deaths to date	80,658	66,627	
Same date last year	68	46	237

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting, on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand Enclosure, and Private Paddock... ... ... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only Rs. 30 } Rs.
Extra for Private Paddock ...Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

Or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure ... ... } ...Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... ... } ... ,, 1
including free Ticket for 1 Lady.
Ladies (not holding Tickets) ... ... ,, 2
Children ... ... ,, 2

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

THE Famine Commission held a preliminary meeting in Calcutta on Wednesday when the revenue side of the question was considered. It includes no representatives of Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, the Provinces in which the distress was greatest. The principle which guided the selection was to secure a small body of expert officers, well acquainted with famine, but not connected with the Provinces in which it has recently appeared, it being held to be undesirable that local officers should sit in judgment upon the administrations to which they belong. Hence the choice of men who have had experience in the past with famine, chief among whom is Sir Antony MacDonnell, who may well claim, after 1896-97, to be the highest authority on the question. He may be trusted as President to conduct the inquiry in a practical and thorough manner. It is not intended to pass the famine administration of Native States under review, but the Dewan of Jaipur, as a man who commands general respect, will be able to bring his recent experience of famine in Rajputana to bear, and show how famine affects the subjects of Native princes, and also to throw independent light upon the working of he Government codes.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 0-45m., 0-37a. Low water 6-44m., 6-16a. Banks closed : Christmas Holidays.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee on the 19th instant :—Captain Bolton, Mr. W. G. Clabby and Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee.

BURNING FATALITY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Cama Hospital, regarding the death of Banoobai, a Parsee girl, about eleven years old. Deceased lived with her parents at Bandora, and after lighting a lamp, the burning match accidentally fell on her *sudra* and set it on fire. She was extensively burnt and died on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATALLY INJURED BY A TRAM CAR.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal, Hospital, on the body of Govind Sukhia, a Hindu. While a tram-car was turning into the Cruickshank Road, deceased jumped off and another car coming from the opposite direction deceased became confused, and fell against the car. His feet were crushed by one of the wheels, and he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A cricket match was played on the Surat Rustampura field on the 19th and the 20th instant between the C. C. Bhatia's Team and the Nagar Gymkhana. The captain of the Bhatia team won the toss and sent in the other side to bat. On the first day the Nagars lost all their wickets for a score of 44, to which the Bhatia team responded with a total of 60. In the second day's play the Nagars were all out for the meagre score of 9 runs only. The Bhatia's did not bat a second time and won by an inning and seven runs.

PARSEE CRICKET.—Dr. Pavri has returned to India, and his presence in Bombay will give Parsee cricket a greater stimulus than ever. He returns at a time when Parsee cricket wants some strong hand at the helm, and if he takes the matter up we are bound to see an advance in the game next season. Fresh from the playing fields of England, where he set up a remarkable record for himself, Dr. Pavri, the "Sporting Times" says, may possibly advise the employment of professional aid, so that the Parsees may improve their game up to the highest pitch possible. Dr. Pavri has always been an enthusiastic cricketer, and his presence in Bombay is a matter for much satisfaction among those who have the best interest of the game at heart.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Radhibai, a Hindu girl, aged fifteen years, daughter of Bahi Muna, a toddy-drawer, who lived at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim. Deceased was married to one Govind Visram, a mill-hand, about eight months ago, and since then she lived with her husband. She often complained bitterly to her father that her husband and sister-in-law beat her and made her work as a drudge. She was also looked upon with jealousy by her husband and father-in-law, as she was pretty looking and of fair complexion. They objected to her going to her father's house, and on Friday evening the girl went and again complained to him of her husband. While there, her husband and his sister came and took her away by force. Next day deceased drowned herself in a well at Lady Jamsetji Road. The husband said the deceased was well behaved, but disobeyed him, and he sometimes struck her. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DARING DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Govind Galnoo, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with house-breaking by day and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 303, the property of Hansa Sooka, a Marwari shop-keeper, of De Lisle Road. On Friday morning complainant locked his shop and went out. When he returned about noon he found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the place, discovered that his jewellery box had been forced open and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 303 abstracted. On examining the place the Marwari ascertained that an entrance had been effected by making a hole in the roof. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused the same evening at Dadur and traced the ornaments to a spot on the sea-shore at Matoonga, where they had been buried by the accused. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOND OF WATCHES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hurria Hamnantia was charged by Constable Bodley, of the Dock Police, with disposing of stolen property, *viz.*, a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 285, the property of Captain J. H. Robertson, of the steamer Brantwood. Constable Bodley stated that on the 25th of last month, he received information of the theft and got Captain Robertson's statement who had left Bombay with his vessel. The goods had been recovered from a shroff to whom the accused had pledged them for Rs. 53-4. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—The same accused was further charged with theft of another gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 300, the property of Captain Pelrri Coste, of the s. s. Gallia, now lying in the Victoria Dock. It appears that on Friday, at about 9 o'clock, accused entered the Captain's cabin and stole the watch and chain from a drawer. Accused admitted having a previous conviction and he was sentenced to a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DECREE REVERSED.

RAMKRISHNA GOVIND TAMHANKER VS. DHAKU RAGHOWJIRAO RANE.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. A. G. Bhave, first class Subordinate Judge at Rutnagiri, in appeal No. 217 of 1898. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the guardian of Ramkrishna, a minor, original plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. C. A. Rele for Dhaku, original defendant and respondent.

Mr Justice Ranade in giving the Court's decision, said : The issues sent down by us have been found by the Lower Appellate Court in appellant's favour. The respondent's pleader objects chiefly that the mere fact that the vasul was paid was not sufficient to prove that the land was khoti, and not khasgi. The other objections merge themselves into this main contention. The Lower Appellate Court did not, however, decide the question solely on the fact that vasul was paid. It also took note of the fact that vasul was paid for many years successively—1876 to 1886—and it relied on defendant's own deposition wherein he said in his deposition in the previous suit of 1893 that gawathan land was his only khasgi and made no similar remark in respect of other lands named by him and in respect of which he said *that* was claimed and paid. The evidence of the Pawatipatta and the Abhawanis and the receipts clearly warranted the inference drawn by the Lower Appellate Court. The identification of the several lands was carefully made, and the small discrepancies noticed appear to have been satisfactorily accounted for. The respondent-defendant's contention that other khoti sharers have khasgi land is answered by the fact that the respondent also has certain khasgi lands to which the present suit does not relate. As regards the estimate of crops and prices, the Lower Appellate Court has accepted the careful estimate prepared by the commissioner for the first year, and it has reduced this estimate by half for the next which was a famine year. We accordingly reverse the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and award plaintiff's claim for Rs. 164-12-9 with costs in proportion.

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THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

THE resolution regarding the formation of the Famine Commission has been issued ; it is as follows :—

"The Governor-General in Council has decided with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in accordance with the action taken after the famines of 1876-78 and 1896-97 to appoint a Commission to collate and consider the experiences of the late famine while they are still fresh in the memory of the Governments and people and to investigate differences in the methods of relief which have been adopted in the different provinces of British India, both as regards their success in saving life or in mitigating distress, and also as regards efficiency and economy.

"The magnitude and severity of the drought, the unparalleled scale on which it has been found necessary to conduct the relief operations, the heavy mortality which notwithstanding these efforts has been recorded in many parts of the afflicted area, commend this course to her Majesty's Government and to the Governor-General in Council, as likely to be productive of valuable results in the treatment of future famines. The report of the Commission of 1898, in its exhaustive survey of the principal practise of famine relief as developed during the two preceding decades, and in its full discussion of the technical details of the Famine Codes, obviously prescribes a starting point for the Commission which the Governor-General in Council proposes to constitute, and will greatly facilitate and abbreviate its labours. The drought of 1899 occurred while the recommendations of the Commission of 1898 were still undergoing examination by the local Governments, and before definite conclusions as to their incorporation in the Famine Codes had been arrived at. The recommendations, however, were in a greater or less degree, and in a more or less modified form, acted upon in every province where famine prevailed, and largely influenced the policy which has been pursued. It is highly desirable that the results of actual experience as to their working should be ascertained and brought under review before a final revision of the Famine Codes is undertaken. This will constitute the first and most important subject of inquiry.

"Connected with this subject is the relative use that has been made in the various provinces of the several methods of relief recognised in the Codes, and their results as regarded from the standpoint both of the successful relief of distress and of financial outlay. Gratuitous relief has been more largely resorted to in some tracts than in others, and has varied widely in form ; relief works have exhibited great diversities in scheme and management, the difficult problem of adopting the relief system to the special requirements of the rainy season has been differently treated in different localities ; the wage scale, the effective enforcement of tasks and other tests of necessity, the provision of adequate administrative medical, and public works establishments, are also matters in respect of which the practice has varied much. Absolute uniformity of method in the widely diverse conditions which famine presents is unattainable, but the degree of variation in the methods actually adopted cannot be wholly thus explained. A close analysis and comparison of methods and results should conduce to greater uniformity in the administration of future famines, as well as to increased efficiency and economy in the relief operations. In considering the results the Commission will examine the mortality during the famine in each province with reference to its excess over the mortality of ordinary years, and to the causes of such excess.

"Intimately connected with the system of famine relief are the subjects of loans to cultivators and others, and the collection of land revenue. The use made of the loan system ("taccavi") or other advances in the various provinces should be inquired into, and suggestions should, if necessary, be made for improving or extending this form of relief. The collection of the land revenue demand in the several provinces and extent to which relief was granted to distressed owners and occupiers of land by revenue suspensions or remissions are also matters for careful enquiry. Every province has its own regulations on this subject, which have been framed with special reference to the local revenue assessment system and to local conditions. Here again uniformity of treatment is neither practicable nor desirable, but in the late famine considerable divergence has occurred in different parts of British India, if not in the question of principle, at least in the method adopted for selecting the exceptions of relief and in the machinery for granting it. From the Famine Commission of 1878 to the present time, all authorities have recognised that a prompt and judicious application of this form of relief, within proper limits, and subject to proper safeguards, is an essential feature of famine administration, but [illegible] as regards limits safe-guards and machinery, and these considerations govern the application of the principle. The Commission may profitably examine the actual practice prevailing in the several affected provinces as exemplified in the late famine, with a view to ascertaining whether it is calculated to give, and actually does give, a proper measure of relief in the matter of the land revenue demand in a year of drought and general distress.

"As regards the larger question of the incidence and pressure of the land assessment in the different provinces, and its effects on the well-being and resources of the agricultural population, the Governor-General in Council does not underrate the importance of this subject, upon which he has already addressed the various local Governments and administrations. A study of their replies will enable him to decide whether further investigation is necessary. It would be manifestly undesirable to postpone the labours of the present Commission until an answer can be given to this question. But should the Commission in the course of its enquiries find it necessary to ask any question on this subject, solely with a view to obtaining information and report it will be at liberty to do so.

"The Commission's inquiries will be limited to famine relief in British India, but as in these inquiries the Commisson may have to take cognizance of the fact that the relief administration of British districts bordering on Native territory has been affected by immigration from Native States, the Commission should examine and report upon the extent, nature, and general causes of such immigration, its effect on the relief measures, and on the death-rate of the British district in which it chiefly occurred, and the methods adopted by the British officers in concert with the States for checking or regulating it. The Commission should also of advise with reference to the recommendations on the point made by the Famine Commission of 1898, whether and in what manner a greater amount of co-operation can be secured between British and Native Governments in future.

"While it will be open to the Commission to consider and report on the general character and effect, as a method of relief, of the several kinds of public works which have been undertaken in the several provinces, the Governor-General in Council does not propose to refer to the Commission the question, in its technical aspect of the relief programmes of works existing in the several provinces at the outbreak of the famine, and utilised for the employment of famine labour. This question was carefully considered by the Famine Commission of 1898, and formed the subject of several valuable recommendations. In pursuance of these recommendations an inquiry is necessary as to the utility of the public works which have been undertaken in the late famine, and as to the measures which should be taken to complete and maintain such of them as are found to be of permanent advantage, and inquiry will also be necessary as to what additional irrigation and water-storage projects of a protective nature can be devised in each province for inclusion in relief programmes, and for eventual execution either in times of famine or at other times by funds allotted from the annual famine grant. The investigation and preparation of such projects require to be placed on a more systematic and permanent basis, and to be more closely and unremittingly pursued. The inquiries which the Governor-General in Council has in view under this head are, however, as observed above, of a technical character, and he considers that it will be more convenient, instead of remitting them to the Commission, to make special arrangements in the Public Works Department for their prosecution.

"Subject to the foregoing remarks the Commission will therefore enquire into and report upon the following subjects :—

"(1) How far the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1898 have been followed, with or without modification, or departed from in the different provinces in the late famine, and to what extent the fresh experience now acquired confirms their wisdom or suggests their amendment.

"(2) What light the experience of the recent famine throws upon the subjects of relief works, gratuitous relief, and of famine relief as a whole, how far the systems adopted in the different areas have been successful or the reverse in their bearing primarily upon the relief of distress, and secondarily with regard to economy; how they compare with each other, and whether any fresh rules or modifications of rules are required.

"(3) In what manner relief by means of taccavi or other advances of public money, and by means of suspension or remission of land assessment has been applied in the different provinces to their special needs ; whether the existing machinery for the prompt institution of these forms of relief is adequate and whether any general instructions are called for with regard to the principles or methods by which such relief should be determined.

"(4) In what manner the famine affected the death-rate of the various provinces and districts, with an inquiry into the causes of any variation.

"(5) The extent, nature, and general causes of immigration from Native States into British districts ; its effect upon the relief measures in them ; how it was dealt with, and what better arrangements for concerted action between British and Native authorities can be devised.

"The Commission will not be precluded from recording any recommendations or opinions which it is thought may be of use, either in anticipation or in treatment of future famines."

The resolutions concludes as follows :—"The Commission will assemble at such time and in such place as the President may appoint. The general conduct of the inquiry, and the regulation of the course of business before the Commission is entrusted to the President in communication with the members The Governor-General in Council leaves it to the President to determine the procedure to be adopted in obtaining and recording evidence. It is desirable in the interests of public business, and with a view to despatch, that the proceedings of the Commission in these respects should be abbreviated as far as possible. The Commission, through its Secretary, acting under the instructions of the President, will correspond directly with the local Governments and departments of the Government of India, and with any local authorities with whom such communications may be authorised by the local Governments. As a matter of convenience and in order to save time, the Governor-General in Council desires that all communications or requisitions emanating from the Commission may be treated as urgent, and complied with promptly, and that in the event of the Commission visiting a province it may be afforded every facility for its enquiries."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA AND THE DEATH PENALTY.

(From the mail papers of Dec. 1 to 7.)

THE Russian Minister who had previously assented to all the terms of the conjoint Note prepared by the Ministers for the approval of the home Governments, including the clause imposing the death penalty on the guilty princes and officials, has now (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times") caused to be conveyed to the Chinese envoys an intimation that Russia, ever actuated by sincere friendship for China, will insist on the amendment of the terms of the note in order to render them acceptable to China—she will insist, namely, either upon a revision of the death penalty clause, substituting a provision that the guilty shall be punished by the Chinese in a manner acceptable to the Powers, or that the terms of the note shall not, as agreed and intended, be irrevocable—that is, they may be modified by negotiations with the Chinese envoys. By this intimation (adds the correspondent) Russia once more poses as a friend in need, earns the gratitude of the Chinese envoys, postpones indefinitely all agreement here, and proclaims how farcical is the term "concert" when applied to the action of the Powers in China. At present the Chinese envoys are kept well informed of the discussions and disputes at the meetings of the Ministers. So intimate, indeed, are the relations between Li Hung Chang and the Russians that there is no reason why he should not be invited to attend the Ministers' meetings.

New York, December 4.—The following telegram, dated the 3rd inst., has been received here from Peking :—All the Ministers have heard from their Governments regarding the Joint Note to be presented to China, and a meeting will be held to-morrow. The Ministers are not communicative, but sufficient is known with reference to the objections of the different Governments to render it doubtful that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached at one meeting. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang state that they anxiously await the demands of the Powers. China, they say, desires peace at any price, commensurate with the dignity of an independent nation, but so long as a large foreign army occupies the Province of Chi-li the harder will the problem be to solve. The missionaries and others who went through the siege are most bitterly opposed to any show of leniency, and urge that especially those in high office who were really responsible for the outrages, should be executed, and that a sufficient force should be kept in China to guarantee order and the independence of the Chinese. They declare that otherwise a repetition of the trouble is certain.—Reuter.

A PUBLIC DECAPITATION.

Tientsin, Nov. 29.—The provincial treasurer sentenced to death by the Pao-ting-fu military tribunal is being brought to Tientsin to be publicly decapitated by the Government executioner.—Reuter.

TUNG FU SIANG PUNISHED.

An Imperial edict, dated December 3, has been received in Shanghai. While acknowledging the services rendered by Tung Fu Siang in the Mohammedan Rebellion, the edict expresses regret at his ignorance of international amenities, whereby China's friendly relations with the Powers have been [illegible] his rank and titles, but he is permitted to remain at his post as commander of the forces in Kan-su. Orders are given for the disbandment of five thousand of his troops, and he himself is ordered to take command of the remainder, and to withdraw to Kan-su. It remains to be seen whether or not Tung Fu Siang will obey the edict.

PRINCE TUAN IN REVOLT.

A report received by one of the Consuls at Shanghai is to the effect that a large portion of Tung Fu Siang's force has entered the Province of Kan-su on its way to Ning-hsia to join Prince Tuan in rebellion against the Emperor.

THE EMPEROR'S PLANS.

It is rumoured in Shanghai that the Emperor is returning to Peking immediately. The Empress Dowager, it is said, will follow him, if his reception is such as to reassure her. This rumour probably had its origin (says the "Standard's" correspondent) in the appeal recently sent by the Emperor to all the Viceroys and Governors, asking them to represent to the Empress Dowager that it was most advisable that he should return to Peking.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE HEIR APPARENT.

New York, Monday.—Mail advices from China received at Tacoma state that a high Chinese official who reached Shanghai declared that he neither saw nor heard of the Heir Apparent while the Court was on its way to Tai-yuen-fu. He was convinced he was killed or died during the flight.—"Central News."

This is a repetition by mail of a story already telegraphed from Shanghai. The Heir Apparent is probably dead.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

New York, Dec. 3.—The following despatch has been received from Peking, dated the 2nd inst.:—The number of Chinese returning here has increased recently. They are apparently friendly. The Provost-Marshal of the various stations are informed daily of the whereabouts of returning Boxers. Only those are arrested who are proved to have killed the native Christians. The first locomotive since the siege of the Legations ran on Friday between Tientsin and Peking. The railway will not be opened for general use until about the 15th inst.—Reuter.

REPORTED REVERSE TO GERMAN TROOPS.

Tientsin, Undated (via Shanghai, Dec. 4).—It is reported that the Germans have lost 20 killed and many wounded to the west of Pao-ting-fu. They were attacked by 2,500 Boxers.—Reuter.

The Kalgan expedition is said to have met with a reverse (says the Shanghai correspondent of the "Times"). It is believed that a party of Germans has been cut off and obliged to abandon its dead and wounded.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Viceroy of Han-kau refuses to stop supplies intended for the Court unless the Viceroy of Nankin consents to do the same, and that the Nankin Viceroy declares that, though he will send the Court no more arms, he must continue the despatch of supplies so long as the Emperor requires them. The Allies are represented at the Chinese theatre in Shanghai, the correspondent adds, by a soldier with an enormous mouth, who does nothing but talk until his career is ended by decapitation. According to a report from Berlin a German steamer is about to proceed up the Yangtse to Chung-king, in Sze-chuan, beyond the rapids which render the maintenance of communication with the Upper Yangtse extremely difficult.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINESE REGULAR TROOPS.

Berlin, December 4.—The following despatch, dated Peking, December 3, has been received here from Count Von Waldersee :—A considerable force of Chinese regular troops, under a general, is in position at Tsangchau, 95 kilometres south of Tientsin. Two detachments are being sent against them from Tientsin, along the two banks of the Imperial Canal, under Colonel Rohrscheidt and Major Falkenhayn.—Reuter.

A RENEWAL OF THE OUTBREAK FEARED.

Placards are one more being posted up in Tientsin notifying that a renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks is imminent. "A Chinese ex-official, in whose honesty I have every reason to trust, has warned me of impending troubles (says the Tientsin correspondent of the "Standard"). He urges that the foreign Powers make a very great mistake if they imagine that the resources of the Chinese for evil are exhausted. In his opinion, the small expeditions sent into the interior and to the hills on the north and west of Peking are bad policy. It would be wiser, he says, for the Allies to concentrate their forces for defensive purpose during the winter. There are indications, this man tells me, that point to the belief that an Order from the Throne has really been addressed to the Viceroys and Governors, instructing them to make preparations to oppose the allied forces ; and in that case, he adds, they would have to obey. I am convinced that these warnings merit serious attention, especially as former warnings from the same source turned out to be correct."

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The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will amount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Captain K N Olsen, sailed on Saturday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Loch Tay, 3,415 tons, Captain J Stephen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Amana, 2,161 tons, Captain F H Carr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE P & O Co's s s Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain J W Babot, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bethynie 2,050 tons, Captain Boulle, sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s s Taher, 1,833 tons, Captain J F Tyndall sailed yesterday for Mauritious, via False Point and Balasore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Berkhall, 2,737 tons, Commander J Peterson, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Barry, 5th November, via Colombo, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coastports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hibernia, 1,546 tons, Commander A. D. Milner, arrived in harbour from Batoum, 25th November, with a cargo of 86,205 cases of Kerosin Oil.

THE steamer Bullmouth, 2,607 tons, Commander T. W. Stratton, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Batoum, 27th November, via Karachi, with a cargo of 1,900 tons of Kerosin in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons Commander T P Gruchy, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday, from Zanzibur, 8th December, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (20th inst), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Jamsetjee, Mr S Oakes, Mr and Mrs Kinniburgh, Rev A Martin, Mr. Harrison, Colonel Collett, Mr. Eugel, Mr Rix, Mr and Mrs Quinton, Mr. Padshaw, two Parsee ladies and child, Mr P Master, Mrs Weldt, Mr Dadani, Sergeant Collyer, Mrs Bradford, Mr W Pochajee, Mr and Mr G Eshwardass, 3 children, 9 others and 60 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goa, 1217 tons Commander D. L. Nielson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar 29th November via Mombassa, Lamu Aden and Karichi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. Bennett, Mr. Mrs. Collin, Mr. J. W. Danning and two children, Hospital Assistant Rowji, Mr. Puramram, Mr. Gogle, Mrs. and two Messrs. Gawthori, Mr. Bastian Mr. Shaik Hanif and 95 deck. During the voyages she experienced slight sea light brieze and fine clear weather and passing clouds. The Captain reports that on the morning of 2nd December the day of arrival at Lamu, Mr. F. W. Campen, a second class passenger from Mombassa, was found missing from the ship and the matter was reported at Lamu to the Commissioner.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sobraon, 4411 tons Commander L M Wilemer R I M arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 4th December via intermediate ports and Colomba with her Magisty's China and Australian mails general cargo, and the following passenger:—Rev H Mathew, Mr G A Reith, Mr A H Heath, Lieut Commander Wilkin R N, Mr C Janmahomed, Mr James Bagular, Mr F Vailli, Mrs J Noyes, Miss Wales, Mr J Guthree, Mr S Jackson, Miss Barbour, one distressed British subject Lieut F Woodcock, Major E T Campbell, Mr E Walker, Mr and Mrs Wright.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden, Dec 17.
	Hibernia s	Milner	Batoum, Nov 25.
	Birkhall s	Peterson	Barry, Nov 5.
	Bullmouth s	Stratton	Batoum, Nov 27.
	Scindia s	Gruchy	Zanzibar, Dec 8.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Dec. 20.
	Goa s	Nielson	Zanzibar, Nov 29.
23	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta, Dec 12.
	Sobraon s	Wibmer	Shanghai, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Comeric s	Kennedy	Calcutta.
	Virawa s	McDougall	Zanzibar.
	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta &c.
	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon.
	Bethynie s	Boulle	Genoa.
23	Taher s	Tyndall	Mauritius.
	Trieste s	Mitis	Trieste, &c.
	Amana s	Carr	Calcutta, &c.
	Banca s	Babot	Yokohma.
	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sobraon, for London, &c.
,, Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
,, Birkhall, for London, Liverpool, Hull, &c.
,, Dragoman, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Oriental, for Aden.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve, December 24.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Turle and Walmisly.
Hymns—59 and 56.

Christmas Day, December 25.

6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (choral)—Merbecke.
Hymns—59, 60, 322 and 595.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woolward in A.
Hymns—60 and Carols.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

Xmas Day.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (plain).
8 a.m.—Introit No. 62.
Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns—60, 563 and 182.
Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Peregrinus.
11 a.m.—Choral Mattins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Anthem—Nazareth (Gounod).
Hymns—59, 60 and 62.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

26th December—Festival of St. Stephen, D.M.

7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

Christmas Eve, Monday, 24th December.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong.
Hymns—60, 56 and 62.
The Offertory for Church Expenses.

Christmas Day, Tuesday, 25th December,

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (plain).
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Hymns—61 Christians, awake; 60 Hark! The herald-angels; 59 O come, all ye faithful; 399 Now, my tongue.
The Offertory at 7-30 a.m. will be for the Indo-British Institution.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Christmas Day, December 25.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

Christmas Eve.

8 p.m.—Evensong.

Christmas Day,

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.

8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Carols. Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.

Christmas Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Carols.
Alms for European and Eurasian Relief Fund and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Christmas Eve.

6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong, Sermon and Carols.

Christmas Day.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (plain.)
7-15 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(choral.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Christmas Day.

(Madras time.)

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist (plain).
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist (choral) with Sermon.
Hymns—60, 59, 321, 62.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN BANDORA.

Christmas Day.

11 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN.—Dec. 3, at Ormond House, Wimbledon, wife of Capt. F. Duncan, 23rd Pioneers of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—BELOE.—Nov. 27, at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, G. J Davis, Indian Staff Corps, (son of the late Major-Gen. G. Davis, V.C., R.A., and Evelyn Mary, daughter of W. C. Beloe.

SCOTT—BRYCE-SMITH.—Dec. 1, at St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, W. C. Scott, of Inverness Terrace, and late of Madras, to Bethea Mary, daughter of the late Bryce-Smith.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES.—Nov. 27, at Heathfield, Kilmington, Col. C. H. Bridges, J.P. for the country of Devon, late commahdant 27th Punjab Inf., aged 59.

HOGGAN.—Nov. 23, at 3 Montebello, Joppa, Midlothian, Major-General John William Hoggan, C.B.

HOGGE.—Nov. 27, at Lockyer Road, Mutley, Plymouth, E. Hogge, retired superintendent of police, Straits Settlement, aged 51.

MACPHERSON.—Dec. 2, at Manor Place, Edinburgh, Major-General R. D. Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), aged 76.

NEEDHAM.—Dec 1, at St. George's Square, Jane, Lady Needham, wife of the late Sir J. Needham, Kt. aged 86.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DADYSETT—GUZDAR.—Dec. 17, at Petit Hall, Bombay, Bachoobai, daughter of Dady N. Dadysett and granddaughter of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., to Mr. Jehanghir Jewanjee Guzdar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKINNON.—Dec 17, at Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras the wife of Donald D.D. Mackinnon, of a son.

DEATH.

MARRIOTT—Dec. 17, at Palpany Estate, South Coorg, Julia Mary Katherine, the beloved wife of Horace Marriott, aged 41.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1900.

THE visitors who went to Worcester to attend the Afrikander Congress duly returned home, and we have it on the authority of the news agencies that all is now quiet. So it may be at Worcester, but the outcome of that Congress, to some extent, is to be found in the present troubled state of Cape Colony. Until the proclamation of martial law in the northern districts, the Arikanders in the Cape had the same liberty of speech and action as British subjects in any other part of the empire. But the use they made of it was to preach sedition and propagate disloyalty. Mr. Cronwright Schreiner made a speech which in India would have landed him in jail. Liberty deteriorated into license. He opened with a harangue, characterised by gross intemperence of language, by declaring that England would neither know the truth, nor do the right—a manifest libel on British character and policy. But that was not all. Each succeeding sentence surpassed its predecessor in insolence and inveracity. South Africa need no longer expect fair-play from England; the British public had grossly failed in its duty towards the people of this colony. It was impossible to justify England's attitude towards South Africa since the raid. It was a record of dishonesty and cowardice. British statesmen had been the tools of capitalists. Their attitude had been to force war on South Africa. Great Britain was now forcing British soldiers to wage wer with an inhumanity and barbarism that is astonishing the civilized world. England cannot bring her case before any just tribunal in the world without its being knocked to pieces. This is a sample of Schreinerian declamation which was received with eagerness, and applauded with enthusiasm, by the disloyalists who were gathered together. England does not propose to bring her case before any tribunal in the world. Mr. Kruger has brought it before the European tribunal with the result that that Court of Appeal has rejected his petition and confirmed the finding of the arbitrament of war. Mr. Schreiner, we are told, worked upon the feelings of the people by repeating the thrice-contradicted stories of the alleged wrongs of women and children, and referred to the troops as Lord Roberts's incendiaries. Afrikanders, said Mr. Schreiner, constituting himself their spokesman, would never acquiesce in England taking away the independence of the Republics. And then the gentleman went out of his way to attack Sir Alfred Milner, whom he described as a narrow political partizan, a curse to South Africa, the most deadly enemy South Africa had ever had except Mr. Rhodes. Never, he added, had man done such irreparable injury as he, never had they had a High Commissioner so lacking in grasp as Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Schreiner was called to order by the chairman and warned against indulgence in personalities. But it was too late. The speaker had roused a more or less ignorant audience into enthusiastic disloyalty, and when they left they were ripe for treason and dark emprises. His work was improved upon by the Rev. Dr. Kolbe, whose mission is supposed to be to preach peace and good-will among men, yet he did not hesitate to utter the threat that Afrikanders would make South Africa the most uncomfortable corner of the empire. Out of their own mouths came their condemnation and the proclamation of martial law was justified if only that firebrands, such as these, may be silenced or placed under lock and key.

South Africa for the South Africans is a commendable aspiration. And it is the aim of Great Britain to make it so just as she has made Australia for the Australians. But it must never be South Africa for the Cronwright Schreiners and Kolbes. Appointment to high office is not the treatment for madmen. Disloyalty must be nipped in the bud. If the vagaries of the men who met at Worcester had been scotched before the conference assembled the proclamation of martial law might have been avoided. Now, alas, the innocent suffer together with the guilty. There can be no longer any doubt in the minds of thinking men in the South African Colonies that all hope for the independence of the Boers is at an end. It would have been well for them had they accepted the terms offered in the annexation proclamations. But they were encouraged to resist by the Afrikanders as well as by their own leaders. The Blue Book, issued the day before the mail left, shows clearly that secret meetings were held among the Dutch Colonists under the auspices of prominent Boer leaders, and although details of the proceedings never became public, there is proof positive that the attitude and bearing of the Dutch population could only be interpreted as an invitation to the Queen's enemies to invade her Majesty's dominions.

In response to an expressed desire on the part of the Cape Ministers for an amnesty to the rebels, Mr. Chamberlain replied in July to the effect that the Canadian Rebellion did not form a precedent to which it would be right to adhere closely. The conditions in Canada is 1837-38 were totally different. He expressed the views of the Government thus:—"For the sake of the Empire at large, and in view of the enormous sacrifices in life and treasure which the war has entailed on the Empire, her Majesty's Government cannot be a consenting party to a policy condoning adhesion to the enemy in the field, but they have no doubt that such a measure of penalty as the mass of loyal opinion in the Colony considers adequate will meet with their concurrence." That the Cape Government and Legislative Council do not hold with the Afrikanders may be gathered from their resolution of September last, included in the newly-issued Blue-book, which reads:—"This Council has learned with profound satisfaction the decision of her Majesty's Government to incorporate the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal within her Majesty's dominions, firmly believing that this course will alone secure permanent peace and prosperity throughout South Africa." They must now, therefore, appreciate the step which Lord Kitchener has taken in proclaiming martial law. The rebels are reported to have a wholesome fear of Lord Kitchener and it is sincerely to be hoped he will give them cause. Every one is heartily sick of the war and the continued unrest. Lord Kimberley, in his speech on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, asked the Government for some indication of the policy they intended to pursue in regard to the war, as there was little probability of subduing the country at an early date. He also asked for the view of the Government on the reported acts of severity, and for some definite and clear policy which might give hope of bringing the war to a speedy close. Lord Salisbury in the exercise of his judgment declined to say any pleasant things to induce the guerilla Boers to throw down their arms and assume the attitude of peaceful citizens. He was persuaded that the only thing the Boers would be satisfied with was their independence, which could not be restored. The Government did not intend to let the Boers repeat their hostile preparations; and the benevolent rule of British self-governing colonies could not be applied to them for some time; the longer the Boers refused to recognise the inevitable the longer must these benefits be withheld. That is the last word and Mr. Kruger would be a better friend to the country he professes to love so well, if instead of uttering vain threats of exposure of Governments and individuals, he advised submission, unconditional and complete. Continued resistance is but wanton shedding of the blood of his own men and of ours. This has been made clear by Lord Salisbury, and the Commander-in-Chief will shape his course according to the declaration of policy we have summarised. There is no longer the excuse that the rebels hope for European intervention. Baron von Buelow put the case plainly when he said "We cannot entertain Mr. Kruger's idea of arbitration unless we are informed that England will agree to it." And the reply to that has been already given. Mr. Kruger's disappointment and his manifestations of grief on receipt of the Emperor's reply are easily understood. He had assessed the Emperor's telegram after the Jameson raid at too high a value. And his reference to it is pathetic: "I wish with all my heart that the circumstances which prevent his Majesty from receiving me to-day may become favourable to me later on. I do not cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement, and after spending some time at The Hague I will renew my demand for an audience. This time the Emperor will not refuse me." Herein presumably lies veiled the threat which Mr. Kruger is reported to have uttered.

THE South African campaign, with all its disillusionments, has left the high reputation of the Royal Artillery untouched. British field-guns have been often out-classed, but the preparedness, training and tactics of the batteries have splendidly justified themselves in action. Even Commandant Albrecht, whose criticism on the other arms of the British service have been so outspoken, was fain to confess, after his capture, that "the British Artillery is splendid." It is not generally known how large a share India can claim in the credit for these results. It is worth pointing out, therefore, that the system that has done so well practically dates from the appointment of the present Indian Inspector-General of Artillery, Major-General Tyler, to the Okehampton Command. Ten years ago artillery practice in England was mere shooting at targets. Batteries went on the ranges, fired the allotted number of rounds, were credited with the effect produced on rows of very palpable "dummies," and that was all. General Tyler perceived that such practice was neither satisfactory nor practical. There was little variety in it and no opportunity of imparting instruction and acquiring experience in the various incidents which would be encountered under service conditions. By degrees General Tyler introduced arrangements under which all practice was carried on according to a previously organised tactical scheme. He insisted on the necessity of a searching and thorough reconnaissance of the approaches to the firing position, and of the position itself; he suggested different patterns of moving and surprise targets. His staff officers ordered casualties among the men, horses and guns; and on the behaviour of the commander, and of the brigade division or battery, under these various circumstances, the verdict of the day's work depended. General Tyler was afterwards ordered to India. Here as a colonel on the staff for the Royal Artillery he set to work on the same lines, to reform the system which still consisted, as it had previously done at Home, of the mere shooting at targets. The effect on a brigade division or a battery of Horse or Field Artillery of the methods that have been built up during the last ten years may be thus described. Before a commander is ordered to take his guns into action he is informed of the plan of attack and is sent to reconnoitre the position. Until he arrives there he is unaware of the nature of the target he is to engage or of its range. When he opens fire he does not know how long the fire will have to be continued, at what instant he may be ordered to change to another target, or concentrate his fire on a position of the one he is engaging. He will certainly be threatened with a cavalry attack, or by a "surprise" target appearing in view from an unexpected direction, and will have to take his measures accordingly; his officers, men, horses, guns and waggons will be subjected to all kinds of casualties: he will not infrequently become a casualty himself, and on his conduct and that of the battery, or batteries, under his command, are the day's marks allotted. Thus he must beforehand have made provision for all imaginable and unforeseen incidents, and through them all he must keep in view the one paramount consideration—the maintenance of a steady and continuous fire. Under these conditions the batteries of Field and Horse Artillery have been assiduously drilled and practised. The result has been patent in South Africa, where it has contributed not a little to the success that has ultimately attended the British arms. General Tyler has been nominated to represent India on the commission, which shortly assembles in London to advise on the introduction of improvements in armament of the Artillery. This will, no doubt, be the stepping stone to something very much bigger, for the present is a time when Great Britain has the most especial need for talents of the order that have brought the Artillery to its existing state of splendid efficiency in India.

IN the education of students it is rather remarkable to find that very few take up the study of shorthand. The use of shorthand in commercial houses is becoming very general, but a native who is expert in its use is but seldom found. The question of salaries for shorthand clerks, as apart from other shorthand writers, must depend, more or less, upon efficiency in other things besides shorthand, but a man who can write from dictation can find a better market for his labour than he who is merely an ordinary clerk. The uses and advantages of shorthand are discussed by Mr. J. A. Hypher, in the "Calcutta Review," wherein he points out the great benefit it affords to students in taking notes of lectures. Mr. Hypher is a firm believer in the use of shorthand for military purposes, and its value has been recognised in the Army. He quotes a paper on this subject which was read by Captain Caunter, of the Welsh Regiment, enumerating the many advantages it would be to a staff officer, who, in attending his chief at inspections, is constantly called upon to make notes on various points. Lord Methuen joined in the discussion on Captain Caunter's paper, which was read at the United Service Institution, and while recognising its value, doubted the practicability of writing shorthand on horseback. There is no doubt that in many ways shorthand would be useful in war. Captain Caunter advocates its use for the pigeon post, but on this point there is doubt. Among shorthand writers it is well-known that one man cannot read another's signs, although both may be perfectly competent, and moreover every fast writer has his own peculiarities which he alone is able to decipher. It would, however, be useful to an officer reconnoitring, for observation depends largely on record for its value. There is a wide field of employment open to shorthand writers in India, but there has not been the same degree of progress in this as in other arts. Young men who can write 80 to 100 words per minute will find that it will bring a considerable addition to the salary of an ordinary clerk, and in a few years, as in England, it will be used in almost every mercantile office in India.

⁂ To-morrow, being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in this Office. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Wednesday morning.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Barnes, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, and the two Gaikwar Princes were amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Europe by the mail steamer Oriental.

THE text of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Famine Commission will be found on page 3.

THE University examination results are printed on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Commission on Horse-breeding and Remounts has arrived in Calcutta.

THE Famine Commission will visit Nagpur and Bombay, and possibly Lahore, next month.

FIVE fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Wednesday, the total mortality being 104.

SIR W. CUNINGHAM will make over charge of the Foreign Secretaryship to Mr. Barnes to-day.

ANOTHER village, named Pindori, with a population of 277, has become infected with plague in the Gurdaspur district.

THE Viceroy held a levee on Friday evening at which there were an unusually large number of new presentations.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL left Calcutta on Thursday, his preliminary work on the Famine Commission having come to an end.

THE Emperor of Korea has been appointed an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF with the Adjutant-General and the personal staff, arrived at Calcutta at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

THE Resolution, defining the scope of the Famine Commission's enquiries appears in the Gazette of India.

THE latest famine returns show a reduction of 20,000, leaving 227,000 persons on the relief lists, of whom 190,000 are in Bombay.

COLONEL MARRYAT, Managing Director of the Bengal North-Western Railway, is coming out to India in the interests of that line.

THE disbanding of Lumsden's Horse will take place at Calcutta, and a suitable reception will be given to the men, probably on tee 29th.

MR. G. P. ROSE, C.I.E., having finished the Hyderabad-Munmar Railway, proceeds to Uganda to inspect the line there for the English Government.

GENERAL EGERTON, Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, has recently paid a visit to Swat Valley, and inspected the Malakand and Chakdara positions.

THE Yacht's Handicap and Tomtit class races advertised for Saturday having finished at Hog Island their results will be given in Tuesday's issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE paid a visit to the show rooms of Messrs. Tellery and Company on Saturday. After being shown round the premises her Ladyship made several purchases.

THE Secretary of State's formal sanction to the estimate for the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway, 60 miles in length, is notified. The estimated cost is Rs. 86,66,500.

IN view of the high mortality in the Ferozepore district, the Sanitary Commission is about to visit it to see that all that can be done is being done to alleviate the condition of the people.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of forty members, six of whom were ladies, were impatiently awaiting the Master's order to move off from Sahar Hill this morning. The pack were taken over the brow of the hill, and in the brushwood to the right of the hill, a fine big "Jack" was put up. It did not take the hounds long to pick up the scent and a glorious burst of music proclaimed that the fun had started. We were taken round the hill at a rattling good pace, round by Bomanwadi side, and back into the open country heading for Parla. The varmint now discovered his bearings, for he suddenly wheeled right-handed, over the worst parts of the broken ground near Bomanwadi. Hounds fairly raced across this which accounted for no less than six riders kissing mother earth, but fortunately with no serious results. The line then bore left-handed towards the railway across fair open country. Luckily he changed his intention of crossing the line, and turning right-handed made for the Andheri Road; before reaching which, however, he again swung to the left, and this time unfortunately made good his point, crossing the line between Irla and Andheri. Most of the field here gave up the chase. The Master and a few enthusiastic followers riding under the culvert which landed them by the stone bridge on the high road. Another unlucky sportsman was here brushed off his horse by a tree whose gee then caused a few minutes' excitement by performing an elegant somersault on his own. The hounds by this time were lost to sight and hearing. After an exciting gallop along the road and round Gilbert's hill, the beauties were found, apparently at fault, in the open towards the sea. A cast was made back on the hill, but on a solitary whimper being heard from behind, the rest of the pack were harked back, and broke to the line, but they could make nothing of it. After a little desultory casting the hounds were called off, and the order given for home. On the whole it was a poor morning's sport; though had the Jack made for Goregaum, as he at first gave promise of doing, we should probably have had another record run, the scent being undoubtedly good.

Dec. 23. JORROCKS.

There will be a bye-day to-morrow (Tuesday, the 25th instant). Hounds will meet at the Jackal Club and members of the Hunt are reminded that the early train leaves Colaba at 5 a.m., on Tuesday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 7TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, with the English mails of the 7th inst. arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD AMPTHILL, the Governor-Elect of Madras, accompanied by Lady Ampthill, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Oriental, and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where his Lordship was received with all the civil and military honours due to his rank. The pavilion on the Bunder was decorated with flags and draped with maroon hangings, while the Bunder steps were covered with red cloth. As the Oriental anchored off the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a. m., the land battery fired a salute of seventeen guns. A guard-of-honour, consisting of a hundred rank-and-file of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, was drawn up with band and regimental colours, under the command of native officers, to receive his Excellency, while the body-guard of Lord Northcote, under Captain Pollard, provided the escort from the Bunder to the Government House. The Government officials deputed to receive Lord Ampthill, began arriving in the meantime. Amongst those present were:—Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. F. Morrison, Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. J. De Courcy Atkins, Secretary to Government, Educational, General, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments; the Hon'ble Mr. J. Tate, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay; Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon'ble C. B. Greville, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northcote; Mr. Crofton, I. C. S.; and Major G. W. Mitchell, of the Marine Battalion.

At a quarter-past 7 o'clock the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen and Captain Greville left the Bunder in a Government steam launch and met their Excellencies on board the Oriental. At 8 o'clock they escorted Lord and Lady Ampthill to the Bunder, where they landed amid the booming of the guns fired from the saluting battery. The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie introduced the officials present at the Bunder to his Excellency, who shook hands with them. Lord Ampthill then, accompanied by General Ventris and Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour. Returning to the pavilion, his Excellency and Lady Ampthill entered a state carriage, drawn by four horses with out-riders and drove to the Government House, escorted by the Governor's Body-guard. As the carriage left the Bunder, the guard-of-honour presented arms.

Lord and Lady Ampthill are accompanied by their two sons; Lady Agnes Lygon (sister of Lady Ampthill; Lieutenant Donald Cameron of the Grenadier Guards, A.-D.-C.; Captain G. F. Higgins, of the 3rd Bedfordshire Regiment; and Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. W. Lygon, of the Grenadier Guards, Extra Aides-de-Camp; Dr. W. B. Browning, C.I.E., Medical Officer; and Mrs. Browning.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOMALILAND.

BOTH the transports Fultala and Umballa will be ready to proceed to sea at the end of the week. The former will convey the wing of the 16th Bombay Infantry, Mountain Battery and Hospital with their animals and rations, and will proceed direct to Kismayu from Bombay. The latter will carry camels, fodder and details from Aden. The Umballa, after loading fodder, will sail for Aden and take the first batch of camels ready, returning for the remainder.

The following Hospital Assistants are attached to Sections "C" and "D" of 46, Native Field Hospital, under orders for East Africa:—First Grade, Balwantrao Goray, Second Grade, Ramchandra Hari and Wasudeo Govind.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—DEC. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr R W Gillan, B Cov
Mr A C Currie, B
Mr A G N Bremer, B
Mr W H D Allison, B
Mr J F Ring, B
Mr J Harvey, B
Mr W F Richardson, B
Mr T A Pope, B
Mr A H G Close B
Mr J K Batten, M Cov
Mr H O Quin, Bo Cov
Mr R Oliver, Bo
Lieut.-Col M H S Grover
Col E D F Bignell
Capt F N Windsor
Capt A H Allenby
Capt C Roe
Lieut G Bailey
Lieut A J P Coke
Lieut A W McArthur
Second Lieut J L Costello

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F R Bagley, B, 2 days' furl
Mr G Elliott, B, 2 mo MC
Mr F Armitage, B 2 mo Special leave
Capt B G Seton, 8 days
Capt C K Anderson, 14 days
Lieut L Craig, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H E Banatwala, IMS, B
Major F P Maynard, IMS, B
Mr H P Burt, B
Mr W G Nicoll, B
Mr T G Acres, B
Mr F Wright, Bo
ol A Howlett
Lieut-Col H E Cadell
Major A Beale
Capt M Dick
Lieut F B Tillard
Lieut R S Gillespie
Chief Engineer T Walmesley
Engineer S H Stevenson.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS FROM HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Government has arranged for the immediate despatch of reinforcements of mounted men and horses to South Africa.

800 Mounted Infantry will sail next week, whilst two cavalry regiments sail as soon as the transports can be got ready.

The recruiting for the Colonial Police to make the force up to 10,000 men is being expedited.

Further drafts for the Cavalry regiments now in South Africa will be despatched immediately.

The Australian Colonies and New Zealand are being invited to send further mounted contingents to South Africa.

Three thousand horses beyond the usual monthly supply will be sent to South Africa.

Heavy rains have seriously damaged the railway between Rosmead and Cradock.

The Boers attacked Zuurfontein, between Johannesburg and Pretoria, on Tuesday last, but were repulsed without any loss to the British.

AN EXPLANATION FROM LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs in reply to the charges made against some time-expired South Africans that they acted insubordinately through ignorance and were reprimanded by Lord Roberts. There was no mutiny or excitement.

It is cruel, Lord Kitchener says, to publish the incident, which the brilliant services of the South Africans have since entirely obliterated.

GENERAL FRENCH ROUTS THE BOERS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

General French routed 2,500 Boers, who had four guns with them, at Thorndale, sixteen miles from Krugersdorp, on the 19th. The Boers, who, it is presumed, were those who attacked Clements, lost fifty killed and retreated in disorder.

The British had fourteen wounded.

The railway has been torn up by the Boers in three places, north of De-Aar junction.

The Standard Bank in view of the gravity of the situation has [removed all assets from Graaffreinet, Aberdeen and Cradock branches to Port Elizabeth and the assets at other outlying places have been removed to Capetown.

Six hundred of the First Dragoon Guards embark for the Cape on the 8th proximo.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

DEC. 23.

The Boers occupied Bristow on the 20th inst.

Besides those Commandos already reported another has crossed the Orange River at Zoutpan to reinforce that occupying Philipstown.

KIMBERLEY THREATENED.

The "Evening Standard" states that Kimberley is seriously threatened.

It has transpired that the Boers know where to find guns, ammunition and stores, which they buried before retreating across the Orange River.

DEC. 23.

Heavy washouts have damaged every line leading into the invaded zone in Cape Colony.

LATER.

The Standerton mobile column found a Boer laager at Kalkspruit, ten miles south of the railway, and shelled the retiring enemy. The cavalry, infantry and guns simultaneously attacked another force to the east which was holding a donga.

The Boers stubbornly resisted but the heavy cannonade compelled them to retire with severe loss in the direction of Villiersdorp.

The British loss was two wounded.

THE LEADERS OF THE INVADERS OF CAPE COLONY.

Commandants Hertzog, Philip Botha and Haasbrock are in command of the Boer invaders of Cape Colony.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUARD-OF-HONOUR AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Dalhousie and Britannic, with the Duke of York's guard-of-honour, have arrived at Sydney and the troops were landed yesterday, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The streets presented a most festive appearance.

Lord Hopetoun and the Premiers inspected them in barracks afterwards.

ELECTION AT BLACKPOOL.

Mr. Taylor, the Unionist candidate, has been elected for Blackpool in place of Sir Mathew White-Ridley, raised to the Peerage, having polled 7,659 votes against 5,589 polled by Mr. Heape, the Liberal candidate.

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

General Sir Frederick Carrington is coming home.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

AN amendment is about to be made in the Indian Army Regulations, Vol. 12, under which Chief Engineers of Commands can sanction estimates up to a limit of Rs. 25,000 for each operation, and can also approve estimates irrespective of this limit when the material is for work already duly sanctioned or for reserve stock within the sanctioned limit for Commission.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE CHINA JOINT NOTE.

THE CHINA NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

A *Times'* despatch from Peking states that the Joint Note recounts and condemns the crimes as unprecedented in history.

The twelve Articles include, besides those mentioned on the 16th and 17th October and 15th December, reparation to Japan for the murder of Sugiyama, the prohibition of the import of arms, the promulgation of an Edict making officials responsible for anti-foreign outbreaks, the revision of Commercial Treaties and reform in the Tsung-li-yamen.

It is stated that there is a fresh hitch at Peking and that the Joint Note is still unsigned.

LATER.

The Joint Note from the Powers to China has been finally signed and the text published. The preamble declares the conditions to be irrevocable and indispensable as an expiation for the crimes committed.

The conditions include also those mentioned on the 13th November.

At the instance of Great Britain the Joint Note to China, which has been signed, includes the intimation that Pechili shall not be evacuated until the demands of the Powers are fulfilled.

DEC. 23.

Li-hung-chang is ill and in bed, and the Joint Note will be presented to him when he is sufficiently recovered.

[It may be remembered that when the Boxer rising occurred there were three British officers in Yunan for whose safety considerable anxiety was felt. These were Major Manifold, I.M.S., and Captains Davies and Ryder. The story of their adventures has yet to be told, but the following brief summary will interest our readers. Captains Davies and Ryder were working together and they had given Major Manifold a rendezvous at Altentyn, well to the north, on the fixed date. This officer had an escort of five Gurkhas with him and he had serious difficulties to encounter. The news of impending trouble at Peking had not reached Tengyueh (Momein), but there had been the affair on the Burma-China border in which a body of Chinese regulars had been dispersed by a detachment of military police under Captain Holloway. Most of those regulars had been enlisted at Tengyueh, and the British officer was mobbed on arrival there. His interpreter and muleteers promptly bolted, leaving him with only one riding mule. The Chinese officials interfered, but declared that the Gurkhas must be disarmed and the rifles be sent back to India. Major Manifold refused to entertain such a proposal, and after four day's detention loaded up his solitary mule and started off northwards. The local officials did not venture to stop him, seeing that he was determined to go. After eight weeks of hard marching, in the course of which he was stopped by snow at an altitude of 12 000 feet, he reached Altentyn. Captains Davies and Ryder had only arrived there two days before. The little party then turned westward, crossed the Mekong River with an idea of traversing the south-east corner of Tibet and so reaching Assam. They were, however, snowed up in the passes and had to wait for six weeks until the snow cleared. Meanwhile the Tibetan authorities had got wind of their presence and taken their precautions. They posted guards and patrols along the frontier and at the rope-bridges, so that when the passes were clear at last any march forward seemed hopeless. The attempt was made and an unguarded rope-bridge was found over which half the escort passed. The mules could only be slung over the stream, and while making experiments as to the best method of slinging them, the party was suddenly attacked. As the escort was split up, owing to a part of it being on the further side of the river, the position wat rather unpleasant; but the Tibetans were beaten off, though not before one Gurkhas hed received a bad gunshot wound in addition to having his skull fractured. There was nothing left but to recross the Mekong and make for the Yang-tes by way of Chinese Tibet. At Ya-choo-fo, on a tributary of the Upper Yang-tse, the officers heard of the disturbances at Peking, and they hurriedly continued their jurney eventually reaching Tchang whence they went by steamer to Shanghai. After leaving the Mekong they had passed through an unknown country which they explored on their way. They were not molested by the Chinese and the explanation of this freedon from attack is a curious one. It is said that when the Dowager-Empress issued her edict, ordering the killing of all foreigners, the two officials of the Tsung-li-Yaman entrusted with the drafting of orders to the Southern and Western Viceroys altered the wording so as to give foreigners a chance of withdrawing. Those who drafted the orders for the Northern Viceroys made no change. This report is current in Peking and whether it be true or not the two officials mentioned were certainly executed. The fact that foreigners were massacred in the north while they were not harmed in the south and west gives an air of probability to the story.]

THE FRENCH IMPORTS DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

The following press "Communique" is issued here to-day by the Finance Department:—"The enhancement of the French import duties on Indian coffee, pepper, etc., has been postponed for six months till the end of June, 1901."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Hemming, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Command Military Works and Lieutenant Cummins R.E., to the Derajat Mountain Battery.

The 2nd Patiala Infantry has been selected for garrison duty in Mian Mir during the temporary absence in Waziristan of the pioneer regiment.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH A BHAMTA.

POONA, DEC. 23.

A case concerning certain thefts committed on the railway came before the Haveli Mamlatdar recently, which created considerable interest. The railway police chief constable, on receiving certain information, with a party went to Fuggechi-wada, near Dapuri, where a number of Bhamtas were reported to be residing. The police searched the house of Satwa Hanmanta, a notorious Bhamta. During the search several gold and silver ornaments and a currency note for Rs. 100 were found. Whilst the finders were engaged in examining the note Satwa, who was standing, suddenly and without any warning sprang at the note, snatched it away, and tore it in bits, some of which he swallowed throwing the remainder into a water vessel. A struggle ensued and Satwa seizing a big knife made a desperate rush at the railway bavildar. At this juneture two members of the punch bolted, one receiving a slight wound. Satwa dragged the havildar down and flung himself on him, when the railway chief constable Hector rushed to the policeman's assistance and got the weapon away, thus saving the life of the havildar. After hearing the case the magistrate framed a charge against the accused. The case is adjourned.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 10-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	29 9-16

The sum of about 100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE CALCUTTA RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

THE Calcutta meeting opened to-day under favourable conditions, the weather being pleasant and the attendance large, many Bombay sportsmen being present. The fields were large and the racing excellent. The Aga Shah stable ran several horses and Ayrdale in the hands of Greenhalgh secured the Ellenborough Stakes in a field of ten. Their other representatives with the exception of Rebecca were not placed. The chief race of the day was the Trial Stakes, in which many of the runners for the Viceroy's Cup competed. Cherry won after a close race with Stand Off, who stands at the top of the betting for the big event. Tubal Cain II, which was formerly owned by Mr. Lyndon, ran prominently, and it is likely Mr. Anandji Nanji's colours will be seen at the finish for the Cup.

The details are as follows:—

The Hastings Plate—Rs. 3,500, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 200. Hurdle race for horses. Distance—R. C. and a distance, over seven flights of hurdles.

Dr. Spooner Hart's Euclid, 9st. 10lbs., Wilcox... 1
Mr. Apcar's Simon, 11st. 3lbs., Burns 2
Mr. Walker's Redavni, 10st., Phillis 3

Also ran:—Chief Witness, 9st. 10lbs.; Bohemian Prince, 9st. 10lbs.; Baron II., 9st. 10lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Simon; 6 to 1 against Euclid and Redavni; 8 to 1 Baron II.; and 10 to 1 others.

Won by half a length; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—3 min. 25 secs.

The Maiden Pony Stakes—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For C.-B.'s 14-1, Arabs 14 hands, and other ponies 13-3 and under, which were maidens on the 31st March 1900. Above heights to carry 9st. 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Darrell's Upstart, 9st., Robinson 1
Mr. Walmsley's Housemaid II., 9st., Ramshaw. 2
Captain Darrell's Devonshire Cream, 8st. 6lbs., Kamah 3

Also ran: Forest Queen, 9st. 3lbs.; Nydia, 8st. 11lbs.; Morny, 8st. 9lbs.; and Victoria, 7st. 12lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Upstart; 5 to 1 against Housemaid II.

Won by five lengths; four lengths divided second and third. Time—1 min. 7 2-5 secs.

The International Pony Stakes—Rs. 4,000, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 200. For Ponies 14-1 and under; 14-1 to carry 9st. 3lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore's Yankee Boy, 8st. 3lbs., Robinson 1
Mr. Rodocanachi's Perfect, 7st. 8lbs., Sanders ... 2
Messrs. Milward's and Aga Shah's Rebecca, 8st. 1lb., Ramshaw 3

Also ran:—Bit-o'-Lady, 9st. 4lbs.; Inniscombe, 8st. 3lbs.; Jubilee II., 8st.; Dreamland, 7st. 8lbs.; and Good Girl, 6st. 13lbs.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Yankee Boy; 6 to 1 each against Bit-o'-Lady, Perfect and Rebecca; and 12 to 1 others.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 33 3-5 secs.

Trial Stakes—Rs. 4,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. K. R. S.'s Cherry, 9st. 3lbs., Robinson 1
Mr. Apcar's Stand Off, 9st. 3lbs., Cowell 2
H. H. Sultan of Johore's Toxteth, 9st. 3lbs., Ramshaw 3
Mr. Anandji Nanji's Tubal Cain II., 9st. 3lbs. ... 0

Also ran:—Vigorous, 9st. 3lbs.; Kelso, 9st. 3lbs. Plutus, 9st. 3lbs.; Strathroy, 9st. 3lbs.; Brave Himyar, 9st. 3lbs.; Up Guards, 9st. 3lbs.; Dewey, 9st. 1lbs.; and Gunbar, 8st. 5lbs.

Betting: Evens Stand Off; 9 to 2 against Cherry; 5 to 1 Strathroy; 6 to 1 Tubal Cain II.; 8 to 1 Toxteth; 20 to 1 others.

Won by half-a-length; one and-a-half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 43 2-5 secs.

The Ellenborough Stakes—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for horses which have never won a race value Rs. 1,500, or upwards. Distance—6 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Ayrdale, 8st. 8lbs., Greenhalgh 1
Mr. Fleeceall's Autocrat, 8st., Wool 2
Mr. Uphill's Mulwalla, 7st. 6lbs., O'Neil 3
Mr. Gal Gregory's Heather Honey, 8st. 10lbs., Bond 0

Also ran:—North British, 9st. 1lb; Pope, 8st. 12lbs.; Lyon, 8st. 12lbs.; Mervyn, 8st. 8lbs.; Darius, 7st. 2lbs.; Beeswing II. 6st.

Betting:—Evens Ayrdale, 4 to 1 against Autocrat; 5 to 1 Pope and Heather Honey; 12 to 1 others.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 17 secs.

The Paddock Stakes—Rs. 2,500, out of which the second will receive Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for horses which have never won a race value Rs. 2,000, or upwards. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

H. H. Sultan of Johore's Ninepins, 9st. 12lbs., Mr. Calder 1
Mr. K. R. S.'s Stoddart, 7st. 3lbs., Hoyle 2
Mr. Rodocanachi's Kitty Lea, 7st lbs., Saunders 3
Mr. Apcar's Vatersay, 7st. 13lbs. O'Neil 0

Also ran:—Burleigh, 9st. 7lbs.; Pollen, 8st. 13lbs.; Wild Reven, 8st. 11lbs.; Apthorp, 7st. 12lbs.; Kelburne, 7st. 10lbs.; Famino, 7st. 9lbs. Mowis, 7st. 8lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 Vatersay; 3 to 1 Ninepins; 4 to 1 Kitty Lea; 6 to 1 Mowis and Pollen; 10 to 1 others.

Won by two lengths; half-a-length between second and third. Time—2 min. 13 secs.

GENERAL MERCIER'S SPEECH.

IN the debate in the Senate on December 4, on the increase of the French fleet, General Mercier delivered a remarkable speech, in which he urged that France ought to be prepared, if necessary, to land a force on British shores.

Much attention, the General said, had been given in France in to the eventualities of a foreign invasion on her coasts, but not enough consideration had been bestowed on the possibility of a landing of her troops on the enemy's territory.

Times had changed since 100 years ago. The events of the Transvaal campaign had shown the weakness of England's Army, while history told them the British Navy sometimes mutinied at the very moment of battle. Although the British Navy was quite as strong as that of France, England had many coasts, and her commerce required the protection of her fleet in every corner of the globe. The idea of landing was therefore not chimerical, and his opinion was shared by a high military authority.

General Mercier was proceeding to show how the project could be carried out, explaining that he considered that a provisional scheme for the invasion of England which he had formulated when in command of an army corps might serve as a basis for an inexpensive plan, when the President requested him to avoid details, to which General Mercier replied that he would content himself with adding that the system he referred to had been tried by the Japanese in 1895 with excellent results. The expense of putting his proposal into practice would not exceed 10 000,000 frc. for preparation on the Channel coasts and 20,000,000 frs. for preparation on the Atlantic coast and the Mediterranean.

Finally, General Mercier resumed his observations in a supplementary resolution, calling upon the Government to take without delay all necessary steps in preparation for embarking and landing as rapidly as possible an expeditionary corps.

The President ruled the resolution out of order, and the Minister of Marine stated that the Government could on no account acceptthe proposition.

In an article on General Mercier's speech, the "Temps" says:—Our falling out with Great Britain does not depend on General Mercier. His own reservations, the words of the President of the Senate, and the refusal of the Minister of Marine to connect himself with General Mercier's speech, the whole physiognomy of the sitting reduce yesterday's incident to it proper value. But the orator has unintentionally furnished arguments and pretexts to English Gallophobes, who make a business of travestying everything that is said in this country. The English public will not read General Mercier's speech in the "Journal Official," but it will be informed that the hypothesis of landing in England has been discussed in the Senate, and it will conclude that we are animated by no very friendly feelings. That will be a mistake, and General Mercier will be responsible for it. It is true that he did not do this on purpose, but what a number of things there are in this man's career that he did not do on purpose, which turned out badly and yet have not cured him. Will nothing teach him that if offensive tactics are in fact always the best, it is only on condition that he must not suppose a gaff to be the best fighting implement at sea! "In any case, if they ever have war with us," the Temps continues, "and if this war is organised like the Madagascar expedition, our neigbours can sleep quietly."

MESSRS. HOE AND CO.'s pocket diary for 1901 which has been received is a handy and useful publication. A page is provided for memoranda for every day in the year as well as monthly cash account pages. Besides the calendar too, in which the Tamil dates corresponding to the English are given, there is a variety of information on festivals, ceremonies, holidays, postal and other matters of every-day interestf The book also includes a list of the officers o. the Madras Government and a trade directory of Madras.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the schools, belonging to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, took place on Saturday evening, at the Mission Hall, Girgaum Back Road. The Rev. R. M. Gray presided and H. E. Lady Northcote distributed the prizes. Her Ladyship, accompanied by Captain Greville, was received by the Rev. R. M. Gray, the Rev. R. Scott, Major Bannerman and the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji.

The proceedings opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji, being followed by singing a Marathi hymn by the girls and an exhibition of musical drill by the children. The Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown then read the report, which stated:—

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The children assembled here this afternoon are the pupils of the two Hindu girls' schools of the United Free Church of Scotland. One of these, known as the Ambroli Girls' School, is one of the oldest Hindu girls' schools in Bombay. It was founded by the late Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Reverend Dr. John Wilson, and has had a prosperous and interesting history. The other, known as the Girgaum School, has also been established for over forty years. Mrs. Wilson took the deepest interest in the women and girls of this city and to this day, in many Hindu homes, the Ambroli School is known as "Mrs. Wilson's School." Another name which will ever be associated with these two schools is that of the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji. For many years they were under his loving and wise care and numbers of Hindu women speak with affection of him who, when they were children at school, watched over them with a true and tender interest. The course of instruction carried on is that prescribed by the Government Educational Code and both of the schools are under Government inspection and receive grants. We would take this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the unfailing courtesy and sympathy of our Deputy Educational Inspector Rao Saheb R. S. Taki, whose yearly visits do much to help and encourage us in our work. We would also acknowledge thankfully that the fact of our schools being under Government inspection in no way hampers our work as missionaries. The children and their parents all know that we are primarily missionaries and that our earnest desire is to make known the Gospel of Christ to our pupils. The children all receive a daily scripture lesson and we are glad to be able to say that no teaching is received more attentively than this. In Ambroli we have, in addition to the Vernacular School, an English department, where pupils who have completed their studies as far as the fifth standard are taught English. This department was opened in response to the oft-repeated request of many Hindu parents, who were anxious that their daughters should have some knowledge of English. But as many of our pupils are not allowed to remain in school after they are twelve or thirteen years of age, those of them who are desirous of continuing their education are visited in their own homes by the Zenana Mission ladies of our mission who carry on a system of home education. This is a most valuable complement to our work as missionaries in the schools, for each pupil who continues secular study in her own home, continues also the study of our Bible. Indeed many, finding after a time that it is impossible to carry on a regular course of study in addition to their home duties, and having realised the value of the Bible teaching, continue as Bible pupils, receiving from our Zenana missionaries a weekly scripture lesson. In connexion with this mission there are five ladies who visit 106 houses and have 188 pupils under regular instruction. In our schools the pupils belong to all the higher of the Marathi-speaking Hindu communities and in addition to them the Zenana ladies visit the homes of Parsees, Banias, Bhattias and Mahomedans. During the last four years our schools in common with all similar institutions and social life generally have suffered severely through the epidemics of plague. Year after year our ordinarily crowded classes have been emptied and from January to June work has been practically at a stand still. This year our schools were not closed during the epidemic but we had the trying experience of having from twenty to thirty in daily attendance. Our numbers at present are 275 on the roll in Ambroli and 125 in Girgaum. We are glad to acknowledge the faithful and successful work of our Christian teachers, all of whom received their education and training in our own Mission Boarding School. No less faithful have been our Hindu teachers who have kept to their posts through the most trying times and who have done much towards the present successful condition of our schools.

Lady Northcote distributed the prizes to the children, at the conclusion of which the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar addressed the meeting in Marathi. The chairman, in course of his brief address, congratulated the teachers on the successful results achieved notwithstanding the discouraging influences of plague and famine. He said that the institution had, since its foundation, been receiving increasing attention from the Marathi community, whose children obtained a part of their education in this institution.

The Rev. R. Scott proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Northcote, which was carried with acclamation. On the motion of Major Bannerman, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

THE TOD SLOAN INCIDENT.

THE "Racing Calendar" of 6th December contains the following notification:—"It having been reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club that Sloan had accepted the offer of a large present from Mr. F. Gardner in the event of Codoman winning the Cambridgeshire, and that he had betted on the race, they inquired into the case. Mr. Gardner, who was unaware of the regulation forbidding such presents, expressed his great regret at having transgressed it, and the Stewards fully accepted his explanation and fined him a nominal penalty of £20. They inflicted a similar fine on Mr. O. A. Mills, who acted as commissioner to Mr. Gardner; and, finding both charges proved against Sloan, they informed him that he need not apply for a licence to ride."

The stewards of the Jockey Club held an inquiry into the running of Gerolstein and The Scotchman II, in the Wavertree Welter Plate at Liverpool and the Clumber Plate at Doncaster, the discrepancy in form having been inquired into and referred to them by the Liverpool stewards. They examined a large number of witnesses, including the jockeys who had ridden both horses, representatives of both stables, members of the ring, habitual backers of the American jockeys, and others. The banking accounts and betting books, which they desired to inspect for the purposes of the inquiry, were freely placed at their disposal. Owing to public comment having been made on the running of other horses ridden by L. Reiff during the season, they extended the scope of the inquiry so as to cover these cases. In the result, the Stewards decided that no suspicion whatever attached to F. Rickaby for the running of Gerolstein. They also completely exonerated L. Reiff from blame, there being no reason to suppose that he had betted or received un-authorised presents; while there was no evidence whatever to show that the habitual supporters of his mounts had not backed them when the horses ridden by him did not win. The Stewards further decided that no blame attacked to the owner of The Scotchman II. or to Mr. Wishard, the trainer of the horse. In the course of the investigation the Stewards examined into a number of vague rumours which were brought to their notice, and which were found in the main to have no foundation.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 1900.

TWELVE candidates presented themselves at the First Professional Examination and the following passed:—

1 Shah Yacoob, 2 Jaysing Raj, 3 F. A. Sidiki, 4 G. A. Washiker, 5 G. K. Pillai, 6 R. N. Vasvada, 7 P. J. Rawat, 8 O. Walker.

Nine candidates presented themselves at the Second Professional Examination and the following passed:—

1 J. E. Fernando, 2 H. S. Aiyangar, 3 A. M. Richards, 4 J. M. Settna, 5 R. A. Madan.

Ten candidates presented themselves at the Third Professional (Diploma) Examination and the following passed:—

1 J. K. Shroff, 2 J. D. Buxy, 3 R. M. Mudliar, 4 P. Miranda, 5 D. S. Purohit, 6 Abdool Raheman.

The Board of Examiners, composed of Veterinary Major J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent C. V. D., Bombay Presidency, president, and Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger and Veterinary Major W. D. Gunn, members, conducted the examination for ten days and declared the results and awarded the following prizes:—

THIRD PROFESSIONAL.

1 Bayley Testimonial Prize of Rs. 70 in Instruments and Books for general proficiency—J. K. M. Shroff. 2. Bayley Testimonial Prize in operative surgery Rs. 30—R. M. Mudliar. 3. Government silver medal in soundness—R. M. Mudliar. 4 Vety Major Morgan's prize of Rs. 32 in breeding and obstetrics—J. K. M. Shroff.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.

1. Sir D. M. Petit's Prize of Rs. 40 for general proficiency—F. E. Fernando. 2. Bayley Testimonial Prize of Rs. 30 in medicine and surgery—H. S. Aiyangar. 3, Bayley Testimonial Prize of Rs. 20 in materia medica and pharmacy—H. S. Aiyangar.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

1. Bayley Testimonial Prize of Rs. 25 for general proficiency—Shah Yacoob. 2. Steel Memorial Silver Medal in Handling of animals—J.E. Fernando. 3. Sir D. M. Petit's Prize of Rs. 20 in chemistry and botany—Jaysing Raj.

KRUGER'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

THE following remarkable letter appeared in the "Times." It is written by a correspondent who signs himself "Behind the Scenes," and he says that the history which he gives of the relations of Mr. Kruger and M. Delcasse is "absolutely authentic.":—On Sunday, October 8. 1899, I was in Brussels and called upon Dr. Leyds, with whom I was on friendly terms. I was informed by his servant that "his Excellency" was too ill to see anyone, but upon my inquiring for M.——, a well-known official, I was admitted to the "sanctum sanctorum" of the doctor at a most important and interesting moment. So far from his being ill, Dr. Leyds was then in Paris, and a telegram had just then been received from him instructing his staff to await his arrival in Brussels at 11 o'clock p.m., and to look out for cablegrams of special importance from Pretoria. I saw Dr. Leyds the next day—the historic October 9—and he then informed me that the ultimatum would be presented to England that day. It had been, he said, ready for delivery more than a fortnight earlier, but General Joubert hesitated, and it had taken some trouble to get him in readiness for action. "That has been a fortnight lost, and every day's delay now means a further disadvantage to us," said Dr. Leyds, who added that on the previous day he had sent a cable in the French Government's cipher to M. Aubert, the French Consul-General at Pretoria, by whom it was handed to Mr. Reitz.

MORAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM FRANCE.

The contents of that message, handed in at Paris at 11-40 a.m. of October 8, were that M. Delcasse considered further delay in the presentation of the ultimatum would be a fatal blunder, and that the Trasvaal could rely on moral and material assistance from France. Up to this time the "moral assistance" had taken the form of official encouragement and advice, and the unrestricted use of the cipher code of the Quai d'Orsay. The "material assistance" embraced the introduction to Dr. Leyds of the late Colonel Villebois-Mareuil and other officers, who were wiling to offer their services to the Transvaal as volunteers. That was not, however, how the cablegram was understood at Pretoria. The French Consul translated it properly enough, but the reply to it, as well as other cables, was to Brussels, not Paris, and Dr. Leyds had left the latter city with in three hours of seeing M. Delcasse. People with good memories will be able to recall that on that Sunday Mr. Kruger, Mr. Reitz, and Mr. Grobler, the Under-Secretary, took possession of the telegraph office at Pretoria—an unprecedented step for the Puritan President—and were engaged until late at night in commuicating with Brussels, where many of the messages were received and replies dictated in my presence.

LAST WEEK'S NEGOTIATIONS.

I may say that the negotiations in Paris last week hinged upon that first cablegram of October 8 and its correct interpretation. M. Delcasse repudiated meaning anything further by moral and material assistance than what is stated above; but being confronted with the possibility of its publication, as well as that of others—a delicate hint was given upon the subject—the Government thought it wiser to compromise themselves a little further, although in a harmless way. The French Foreign Office had been the means of communication with the Boers—both before and after the ultimatum—and were acquainted with all their diplomatic secrets. M. Delcasse had merely followed M. Hanotaux, who was a worse offender. But Germany also had been mixed up in the intrigue. It was agreed last week, therefore, that as in the cablegrams to the French Consul at Pretoria there had been room for a misconception on the part of Mr. Kruger, the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet would recognise its obligations, express or implied, to "intervene," provided that Germany would also consent to recognise hers and take the lead. Hence the "a Berlin" so cruelly cut short at Cologne!

The French Senate, on November 30, adopted unanimously a vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger identical in terms with that passed by the Chamber on the preceding day. Mr. Kruger paid a series of farewell visits, first to the President of the Chamber, next to the President of the Senate, and afterwards to the President of the Republic. Military honours were paid him both on his arrival and his departure from the Elysee. M. Loubet almost immediately returned the call, as did also M. Deschanel and M. Fallieres, the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate.

Mr. Kruger left Paris on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, amid the usual demonstrations from crowds in the streets and at the Northern Railway Station *en route* for Cologne. After the train had crossed the Belgian frontier there were manifestations of welcome to the ex-President at Erquelinnes, Charlerei and Namur. A regrettable event occurred at Liege, which has provoked great and general indignation. The British Consul, Mr. Menzies, was greatly offended by a band of 600 persons forcing their way into the precincts of the Consulate, and uttering cries of "A bas les Anglais!" "A bas Chamberlain, l'assassin!" A number of windows were broken, and stones were thrown into the rooms. The same cries were uttered by the crowd filling the station and the environs while Mr. Kruger's train stopped. "The Petit Bleu" states that the young son of Mr. Menzies was slightly wounded by a missile. King Leopold and the Government are much irritated by these deplorable incidents, and have ordered the severe punishment of the offenders. On his arrival at Cologne there were more demonstrations. Subsequently the German Minister in Luxemburg waited on Mr. Kruger on behalf of the Emperor William, and informed the ex-President that, in consequence of other arrangements, his Majesty could not receive him in Berlin at present. After receiving this intimation, it is stated, Mr. Kruger decided to abandon his proposed journey to Berlin, and to proceed direct to Holland.

In reference to Mr. Kruger's proposed visit to Berlin, the "Vossische Zeitung," which has always been friendly to the Boers, says:—

Count von Bulow cannot allow the slightest doubt to be entertained regarding the inability of the German Empire to alter the fate of the South African Republics. The Imperial Chancellor will not undertake to support a proposal for arbitration which the French Minister for Foreign Affairs M. Delcasse, has already rejected as useless and perilous. In Germany ex-President Kruger can count upon as great sympathy as was once extended to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, when he was the victim of the agents of Russia. But how sternly did Prince Bismarck on that occasion decline to espouse in any way the cause of the Battenberger! He declared that the fate of Bulgaria was a matter of indifference to Germany. "What's Hecuba to us?" It was our interest to maintain our friendship with the empire of the Czar. Similar language was employed by the first Chancellor regarding Egypt. The fate of that country was not worth so much as the friendship with our English kindred. Count von Bulow is only manifesting his fidelity to the traditions of the great practical politician when he decisively declines, on principle, to interfere in any way in the affairs of South Africa.

Finally, the attitude of Germany is defined as follows, in quarters which may be described as absolutely authoritative:—

We cannot entertain Mr. Kruger's idea of arbitration unless we are informed that England agree to it.

The *Echo de Paris* of 3rd inst., publised the following telegram from Cologne:—

Mr. Kruger, on being asked for an expression of opinion as to the German Emperor's refusal to grant him an audience, expressed himself as follows to a deputation which waited upon him:—

"I wish with all my heart that the circumstances which prevent his Majesty from receiving me to-day may become favourable to me later on. I do not cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement, and after spending some time at The Hague I will renew my demand for an audience. This time the Emperor will not refuse me."

It is stated that Mr. Kruger appeared much depressed after receiving the Emperor's communication, and that he cried on retiring to his apartments. The Emperor's refusal to receive the ex-President, caused a great sensation in the city. The demonstrations in streets continued, but Mr. Kruger refused to appear on the balcony of his hotel in response to the calls of the crowd. It is also stated that in view of the enthusiasm of the people, Mr. Kruger's entourage received a hint that the authorities would not be ill-pleased to see the ex-President's visit cut short.

Mr. Kruger remained at Cologne on Dec. 3, 4, and 5, and in the course of his stay received various private visitors. The refusal of the German Emperor to receive him is the subject of general comment in the Continental Press. The German journals for the most part endorse the Emperor's action, the wisdom of which is recognised by the more responsible Paris newspapers, though the Nationalist organs are very angry.

THE RETURN OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

IT is notified that the Admiralty Transport Atlantian, with Lumsden's Horse and details from South Africa, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 28th instant. Lumsden's Horse—Strength—7 officers and 83 men. Details—Strength—283 commissariat followers, &c., and 56 private followers.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL is the guest of the Viceroy at Government House, Calcutta. The Famine Commission over which he is presiding will consist of Mr. Bourdillon, Secretary, Bengal, Mr. Nicholson, C. S., Madras, and the Diwan of Jeypore. Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S., N.-W. P., will act as Secretary. The Government of India will shortly publish a resolution on the subject. The new Famine Commission held a preliminary meeting in Calcutta on Tuesday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 7.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

I USE the word extraordinary in the more limited sense; not as implying something wonderful. It is too early yet to say whether the first session of the fifteenth Parliament of the present reign will be remembered in history if it is remembered at all for anything more than having given us one of the shortest speeches from the Throne on record. The House met on Tuesday, but it did not actually get to business until yesterday. The election of Speaker occupied the first sitting and the next two days were mainly occupied in the, I suppose, necessary but not enlivening process of swearing in her Majesty's faithful Commons; or at all events such of them as have appeared at Westminster; the Irish party with two or three exceptions, including Mr. Tim Healy, carried out their threat and have stayed at home to look after their own "national" assembly. The curious report that the Conservatives intended to remove Mr. Gully from the Speakership and put in a man of their own turned out, as most persons expected, to be a fabrication. Indeed if the idea ever did enter the heads of her Majesty's Government—and what a lot of heads there are now—which I take leave to doubt, it was wisely abandoned Mr. Gully's re-election proposed from the Ministerial Benches by your former Governor, Sir James Fergusson, and seconded from the Opposition side by Dr. Farquharson, another old member of the House, was voted by acclamation; and nothing could have exceeded the heartiness with which Mr. Balfour, as leader, congratulated the occupant of the chair. The Conservatives tried hard to prevent Mr. Gully securing the position when he was first proposed, but they all admit that no better choice could have been made, and that he is, to say the least, one of the best Speakers the House of Commons has ever had.

THE DEBATES ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH have so far been chiefly remarkable for the unexpected intervention of Lord Rosebery in the Lords, where he made, what is everywhere considered, a powerful indictment of what I may call the Government's General Election policy, or rather their conduct of the electoral struggle, and for Mr. Chamberlain's angry outburst last night in his reply to Mr. John Ellis. Mr. Chamberlain so far allowed his feelings to get the better of him that he applied the term cad to a member of the Opposition who, however, it must in fairness be admitted, gave the Colonial Secretary considerable provocation. Referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's attack on him earlier in the evening, especially for publishing the Bloemfontein correspondence, Mr. Chamberlain said—(I quote from the "Times'" report): "The right hon. gentleman commenced his speech in an admirable manner. He said now the election was over he was not going to rake up episodes of this extinct controversy, he was not going to impute motives, he was prepared to admit the patriotism of his opponents to be equal to the patriotism of himself and his followers. Yes, and what was the conclusion of this part of his speech? It was that we called for the election and promoted the election at a time which was to our advantage and that we were animated by a sordid desire to gain a party advantage. (Opposition cheers.) And you cheer him. (Renewed Opposition cheers.) And you complain of hard language. (Cheers.) But you shall have the truth." An Hon. Member here said. "It is the first time." Mr. Chamberlain thereupon applied to his interruptor the decidedly unparliamentary word given above. The ever vigilant young Scotchman Mr. Dalziel caught the expression, which was evidently not intended to be heard all over the House and rose to a point of order. Of course Mr. Chamberlain withdrew "whatever he said," but he was not required to apologise. To-night the House is discussing the following amendment proposed at the instance of the Opposition leaders by Mr. Emmott, Mr. Winston Curchill's colleague in the representation of Oldham and seconded by Mr. Charles Trevelyan, both Imperialist Liberals: "Humbly to represent to your Majesty that it would conduce to the pacification of the conquered territories, and to the future good relations of the European races in South Africa generally, if measures for securing the liberty and property of those now in arms who surrender, for the settlement of those territories, and for promoting the reconcilement and well-being of their inhabitants, were announced at the earliest possible date." Mr. Chamberlain has just finished making a conciliatory speech and it looks as if the debate will not be unduly prolonged. Lord Rosebery in the course of his speech yesterday devoted some attention to the rather peculiar position of the new Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Hardwicke. After referring to the vexed question of Ministers holding directorships Lord Rosebery said: "Of all the changes which have been made in the Government none has given me so much pleasure as that by which a young and noble lord opposite has become an Under-Secretary. I think that his career has been most creditable, and I regard him as the most promising member for his age in this House. But he has of late been connected with the Stock Exchange. Now, for my part, I feel confident that he has severed that connexion before becoming a member of her Majesty's Government. Not that, even if he remained a member of a Stock Exchange firm, I have the slightest apprehension that any evil would accrue. He is a man of as undoubted purity and honour as any man in either House. But I say that the connexion once established between the Government and the Stock Exchange—honourable employment as the Stock Exchange is—is a precedent full of peril to the interests of the country." Lord Rosebery proceeded: "There has been no such connexion since the time when Lord North was in power, and when he stimulated and rewarded the flagging energies of his party by issuing loans to them at a low rate, allowing them the difference between the low rate and the rate of issue to the public. I venture to say that though these instances are innocent and for the moment free from objection with regard to the individuals to whom I have referred, yet they are of the very greatest danger to the political life of our country. (Hear, hear.) What, the speaker added, is it that we are most proud of? It is not the things in which we are equalled by other nations—intrepidity, valour, and ability—but that in which we have boasted by long tradition we are superior to other countries. It is the unattackable purity of our public men. (Hear, hear.) I do not doubt that they are as pure now as ever they were; but the wife of Cæsar must be above suspicion. There must be no possibility that, at a time when the enemies of the Government urge that the war has been undertaken in the interest of capitalists—a charge in my opinion, as ridiculous as it is groundless—it is not at a time when people make charges of this kind that there should be any opportunity for these slanderers in the gates to rest on any foundation, however slight, and to say, "What can you expect from a Government which is connected in every way with companies or firms on the Stock Exchange?" The Duke of Devonshire, replying to Lord Rosebery, said that at the end of the year Lord Hardwicke will cease to be an "active partner" of the Stockbroking firm. The papers, this morning, are asking whether this means that Lord Hardwicke will be a sleeping partner which, as the "Mail" says, would also be unsatisfactory.

THE HARD CASE OF MR. CHAPLIN.

With the rustic artlessness that has always been one of his most engaging qualities the "Tutelary genius of the British farmer," Mr. Henry Chaplin, has told the nation the true facts about his resignation of the post of President of the Local Government Board and with it a seat in the Cabinet. The stories afloat at the time as to the unceremonious way in which he was bundled out of office are now shown to have been well founded and while we may smile at Mr. Chaplin's ingenuousness in taking the public into his confidence it is impossible to withhold sympathy from him. Let him relate the sad tale in his own words. "A few days after the elections were over I received," he says "a communication from the Prime Minister, in which for the first time he acquainted me with his intention to reconstruct the Government. Whether this decision was the result of matured consideration, or the sudden inspiration of the moment after the elections were completed, I am not aware. But at the same time he informed me that for the purposes of the reconstruction which he contemplated the surrender of the office which I held and my retirement from the Government would be essential. Not because the existing tenant of the office was condemned, but chiefly, as I gathered, because of the necessity of 'creating vacancies for others, which could only be provided by some resignations.' Upon the wisdom of that course it was of course for the Minister primarily responsible for the Government of the country—not for an individual member of the Cabinet—to judge, and although by refusing to resign it is conceivable that I might have remained a member of the Government, and although in some quarters I was urged to do this, I believe you will agree that the more dignified and proper course was that which I adopted—viz., to tender to the Prime Minister my resignation." However, before disregarding the strange advice of those friends to do what a very different man, Dr. Clark, is doing to the embarrassment of some people in regard to his membership of a certain political rendezvous not far from the Thames Embankment, Mr. Chaplin stipulated that he should be at liberty to "explain the circumstances" if he should think it right or necessary at any time to do so. He has thought it necessary or right to do so at once, and his letter from which I have quoted was made public on the day of the opening of the Session. Lord Salisbury, it seems, offered Mr. Chaplin the usual consolation prescribed for discarded politicians of Cabinet rank, but "for the present at all events" he has declined a seat in the gilded chamber, and will remain in the House of Commons to watch over the interests of the agricultural community. What would have happened if Mr. Chaplin had refused to resign is a subject that is attracting the minds of the curious, and various ways are suggested by which Lord Salisbury might have evicted his troublesome "tenant," to use his lordship's own somewhat singular expression. One commentator referring to the observation of Mr. Chaplin that if he had met Lord Salisbury's request or command with a point-blank refusal he might conceivably still be a member of the Cabinet, asks: "Is this the explanation why some are taken and others are left? Have others tried the device of refusing to resign and carried it through successfully?"

RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETED: LORD HARRIS.

We seem to have come now to the end of the Ministerial reconstruction and the minor posts, the Parliamentary offices of the Royal Household have now been, I think, all filled up. The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire's heir, Mr. Victor Cavendish, M. P., to be Treasurer of the Royal Household is quite in the nature of things and excites no surprise. Some little astonishment, however, has been caused by the selection of that doughty West country baronet, Sir Alexander Fuller-Acland-Hood to be Comptroller. One of the events of the last Session was the plucky stand he made against the Government in the heated discussion on the subject of the Spion Kop despatches. "We understood," he said, "the Government had a case. We know now that they have no case." Mr. Balfour was furious at this display of mutiny but apparently he is not vindictive. Still Sir Alexander Acland-Hood's inclusion in the Ministry may be, as it is described in some quarters, a tribute to his powers as a dangerous man. Who knows that if Mr. J. M. Maclean had not stood aside at the last General Election, he might not also have been to-day a colleague of his dear friend, Mr. Chamberlain? Lord Harris's resignation has not shaken the foundations of the British Empire but it has not altogether escaped attention in political circles. His lordship's career as a Minister has been rather notable. Previous to his spell of Indian work as Governor of Bombay he was an Under-Secretary of State for India and an Under-Secretary of State for War. In the Salisbury Administration of 1895 Lord Harris was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting and he continued to fill that dignified position until a few days ago. A Lord-in-Waiting is not necessarily an official who draws £700 a year or whatever the salary is for attending the sovereign on certain occasions, but in certain cases he is supposed to be in his place in Parliament when the House of Lords is sitting and may have to answer questions about one of the departments. This was the case with Lord Harris, and it is needless to say that in this capacity he always acquitted himself with credit. The reasons of his retirement from the Government have not transpired. It may be that he also received a communication from Lord Salisbury, but the probabilities are that in view of his connection with certain industries in South Africa and his attitude with regard to the proposal to make the owners of the gold mines contribute a not inconsiderable share of the burden of the war he has voluntarily assumed a position of greater freedom and less responsibility.

DR. G. B. CLARK AND THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

The question of Dr. Clark's membership of the National Liberal Club is attracting some attention in the Press and the ordinary etiquette in regard to the internal affairs of a club seems to be quite ignored in regard to that as well as other similar political institutions. The "Times" has printed more than one paragraph "from a correspondent" describing the steps taken to eject Dr. Clark from the social head-quarters of English Liberalism and yesterday the "Daily Mail" printed a letter from "A member since 1883" in favour of cancelling the membership of, perhaps, the most unpopular man in the British isles. The "Mail" in a foot-note adds:—"It was reported last night that the National Liberal Club had declined to take any action in the matter." This, I understand, does not quite accurately represent what has happened. The Club *qua* club has not decided one way or the other; in fact it has not considered the question at all. Some members who disapprove of Dr. Clark's notorious letter to the late generalissimo of the Boer army made a certain communication to the Committee of the Club, who after careful consideration of all the facts came to a decision on Wednesday. The conclusion arrived at was to the effect that while they dissociated themselves from Dr. Clark's letter and actions they could not see their way to take any further action under Rule 37. That rule provides that the "general committee may cancel the membership of any member of the club by resolution to be passed by not less than two-thirds of those voting at a meeting where not less than twenty vote in the majority. A motion to cancel the membership of any member of the club shall be brought forward upon the written requisition of two members of the general committee, or of ten members of the club. It shall be the duty of the general committee to act under this rule whenever it is satisfied that the conduct (whether political or social) of any member is inconsistent with the objects and well-being of the club, or injurious to the interests of the Liberal cause." Now that the general committee have dissociated themselves from Dr. Clark's actions, perhaps he will do what most men in the same position would do, namely, resign his membership of the club. But one can never tell beforehand what is likely to be done by a man of the type of Dr. Clark. He may have strong opinions about the justice of the Boer cause, but he is certainly not a De Wet, as was proved by his failure to remain in Caithness and face his opponents during the contest which ended so ignominiously for him. And yet he is in a sense like De Wet. That now famous Boer is not only a fighter but he is a "bolter." As to the National Liberal Club which is not perhaps so wholly in the hands of the more advanced politicians as the outside world supposes Dr. Clark, I am told, was not there very frequently especially of late years, probably finding himself more at home among the select spirits who call themselves the Liberal Forwards and who recently started a little club of their own in the neighbourhood of Victoria Street, Westminster. Their forwardness, it would appear, does not in all cases take the form of running unnecessary physical risks.

LEVEE DRESS FOR INDIAN NOTABLES AND GENTLEMEN.

The agitation reported to have been caused in Bombay by the attempt made to prescribe the dress to be worn by Indians at the Governor's "levees" and "durbars" has excited considerable remark here, so much in fact as to make it seem inexpedient to pass over the matter in silence. Lord Northcote's most kindly disposition towards the people of India is well-known, and it is felt that there must have been some great misunderstanding. At all events, it is to be hoped that no permanent wrong impression will follow. At all European "levees" the strictest regulations are in force as to the dress to be worn. This is necessary to maintain their orderly and impressive character, but from the experience of the Court of St. James, some Indian gentlemen—I do not say all—seem to be singularly negligent of the sartorial etiquette to be observed on such occasions. It has indeed been quite scandalous to observe the strange motley worn by some of these gentlemen at the Prince of Wales's "levees." Again during Lord Reay's Governorship the practice of certain young Bombayites presenting themselves at Lady Reay's receptions hot and dirty as they had left their offices, led at last, according to a well-authenticated anecdote, to her Excellency issuing her cards with the printed admonition in the corner "Please wear clean clothes." Still it is a pity that the present discussion should have come so closely after the unfortunate publication of the famous reproof of Indian princes for their too frequent and too protracted visits to Europe—a reproof which, I am informed, is still working mischief. The truth is that errors of this sort are the work in most cases of irresponsible clerical understrappers playing up to the prejudices of some precise heads of departments, and other dignitaries who sometimes appear to be incapable of viewing any subject save with the eyes of a school-master or a tax-imposer. Such men—there are numerous exceptions in the Civil Service—are never happy unless they have their noses in everything and are muddling everything by their fussy tactless manner. It is, perhaps, not going too far to say that nearly all the social difficulties ever raised between Government House and the Indian notables, whether at Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, are traceable to the arrogance and ineptitude of the persons referred to. You should know where the cap fits in Bombay.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Quite a flutter was caused a few days ago by the announcement that Viscount Halifax, the lay head of the English Ritualists, had gone over to the Church of Rome. The denial of the rumour was received with mixed feelings in certain circles represented by the gentleman who, as Lord Halifax himself relates, wrote to that eminent disciple of Archbishop Laud to the effect that he was so pleased at the news having always thought his lordship such a great danger to the Church of England that "he had sent a donation to his vicar as a thanks-offering." The report seems to have originated in the statement not, I believe, contradicted, that Lord Halifax's private chaplain has 'verted.

I announced sometime ago the engagement of Miss M. Latham, daughter of Mr. F. L. Latham, formerly Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court, to Mr. Hugh Butler, Assistant Librarian of the House of Lords and son of the well-known Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The marriage ceremony took place yesterday from the home of the bride's father, Gad's Hill, Charles Dickens's house, and, I think, that I may say that amongst the many tokens of good-will in the shape of wedding presents received by Miss Latham not the least appreciated were those which came from old Bombay friends.

Windsor Castle has recently been the scene of some interesting events, but in its way nothing could have exceeded in interest the Queen's reception of the Maharanee of Baroda on Monday. Her Highness was introduced to her Majesty by Viscountess Downe, the Lady-in-Waiting, and with the Queen were Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, and one of the younger princesses. The Gaekwar was prevented by indisposition from accompanying the Maharanee but his brother Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar went down to Windsor and was also received by the Queen. From the Court Circular I see that Sir William Lee-Warner, Secretary of the Political Department, was also present. No mention is made of the Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald who generally figures on these occasions.

THE CAPE AFRIKANDER CONGRESS.

STRONG WORDS BY MR. C. SCHREINER.

SEVEN thousand persons, including delegates from ninety-seven centres in South Africa and claiming to represent 120,000 people, states the "Standard" correspondent, were present at the great meeting of the Worcester Afrikander Congress. The general tone of the gathering, except momentarily, was moderate and profoundly serious, but strongly-worded speeches were delivered by Mr. Cronwright Schreiner and the Rev. Dr Kolbe.

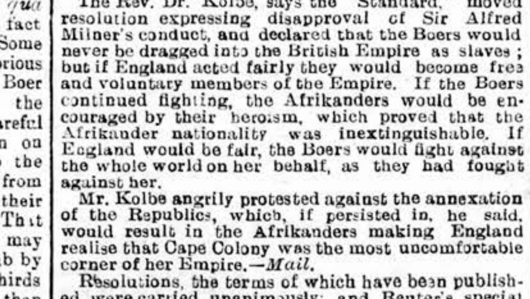
A Reuter Special Service telegram says "Mr Cronwright Schreiner said that England would neither know the truth nor do the right. (Cheers.) The British public had grossly failed in its duty towards the people of this colony. It is impossible to justify England's attitude towards South Africa since the Raid. It is a record of dishonesty and cowardice. Great Britain was now forcing British soldiers to wage war with an inhumanity and barbarism that is astonishing the civilised world. (Cheers.) England cannot bring her case before any just tribunal in the world without it being knocked to pieces. (Cheers.) England will one day realise the iniquity of her present action. England has made a great mistake if she thinks she can pursue a war against women and children with impunity. (Cheers.) We Afrikanders will never acquiesce in England taking away the independence of the Republics." This statement was received with deafening cheers and shouts of "Never, no, never," great uproar prevailing.

The report forwarded by the correspondent of the "Telegraph" states that Mr. Schreiner denounced Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Rhodes, and Sir A. Milner as "the tools of greedy capitalists." He insisted that there would be no peace in South Africa until Sir Alfred Milner was recalled. He characterised the High Commissioner as the "curse of the country," a "disintegrator of the Empire," "a man of no intellectual grasp"; who was "never tired of insulting the Afrikander nation"; a "narrow political partisan" who must be replaced by a man who knew how to deal with men.

The Rev. Dr. Kolbe, says the "Standard," moved resolution expressing disapproval of Sir Alfred Milner's conduct, and declared that the Boers would never be dragged into the British Empire as slaves; but if England acted fairly they would become free and voluntary members of the Empire. If the Boers continued fighting, the Afrikanders would be encouraged by their heroism, which proved that the Afrikander nationality was inextinguishable. If England would be fair, the Boers would fight against the whole world on her behalf, as they had fought against her.

Mr. Kolbe angrily protested against the annexation of the Republics, which, if persisted in, he said, would result in the Afrikanders making England realise that Cape Colony was the most uncomfortable corner of her Empire.—*Mail.*

Resolutions, the terms of which have been published, were carried unanimously; and Reuter's special correspondent reports that the Rev. Mr. Steytler declared that if Sir Alfred Milner refused to accept the motions the delegates must take them to the British Parliament, the Congress endorsing his remarks.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

FIRST LL.B. DEGREE.

THE result of the First LL. B. Examination of the Bombay University was declared on Saturday evening. The following have passed the examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Desai, A Ganesh
Limaye, J Narayan
Pavri, J Jamshedji B
Vakil C Anupram

SECOND CLASS.

Anjaria, H Ganesh
Asundi, A Krishna
Bakshi, V Ranchhoddas
Bana, J Rustomji
Barve, S Balkrishna
Bhandarkar, Y Vasudev
Bhat, M Pitamber
Bhatt, J Purushottam
Bhavnani, G Doulatram
Brahma, K Waman
Dalal, B Naranji
Dastur, B Framji
Dastur, J Pestonji
Davar, E Jehangir
Dave, M Parvatishankar
Desai, B Tribhuvandas
Desai, C Narayanbhai
Desai, M Bapuji
Desai, M Prabhashankar
Desai, N Jhaverilal
Desai, S Damodardas
Deshpande, N Raghvendra
Devitre, R Cursetji
Dhala, C Ardeshir
Doctor, F Sorabshaw
Doctor, M Maganlal
Forbes, B Nasserwanji
Gandhi, T Atmaram
Gokhale, D Ganesh
Gunaji, N Vasudev
Gupte, A Prabhakar
Gupte, G Martand
Halbhawi, W Basappa
Hegde, V Ganesh
Inamdar, L Narsinha
Inamdar, R Narsinh
Jayawant, R Raoji
Joglekar, B Mahadeo
Joshi, M Mukund
Joshi, R Krishnashankar
Kanga, J Dorabji
Kantavala, M Hargovindas
Kapadia, M Girdhar
Karandikar, M Damoder
Kavi, N Dalpatram
Khandallawalla, D Navroji
Khatanmalani, K Jhamrai
Khatkhatay, A K S Ahmad
Khatkhatay, M Yousuf
Kollali, V Venkatesh
Kothari, B Vandravandas
Kotval, P Keshavarao
Latthe, A Babaji
Malkani, P Ghurbomal
Marphatia, K Nagindas
Mastakar, N Keshrinath
Masurekar, P Gopal
Mehta, B Anopchand
Mehta M Nagindas
Moghe, K Vinayak
Motivala, B Narandas
Munim, I Damodardas
Munim, T Parmananddas
Mutalik, V Swamirao
Mutalik-Desai, L Devji
Nadkarni, G Ghanasham
Nargundkar, R Sheso
Nasta, K Pahlumal
Oka, N Janardan
Pandya, C Amratlal
Panjabi, C Chuharmal
Parakh, M Ratanshaw
Parnjape, N Bhagwant
Parikh, H Govindbhai
Parikh, H Maneklal
Patel, M Ishwarbhai
Patel, M Jhaverbhai
Patel, M Chaturbhai
Patel, N Kavasji
Phatak, B Shrikrishna
Pusalkar, D Kashav
Rajwade, N Sitaram
Ramtirthkar, D Gurunath
Rane, R Dhakji
Sabnis, N Narsinha
Sabnis, R Moreshwar
Sahasrabudhe, D Ganesh
Sahiar, M Erachji
Samson, I Joseph
Saraya, D Lalji
Sathaye, A Ganesh
Shah, D Umedram
Shah, M Dolatchand
Shah, S Naranji
Shah, T Odhavji
Shaikh, G H Hidayattallah
Sharangpani, M Krishna
Shivdasni, R Bilaram
Soman, S Vasudev
Thadani, G Chandumal
Thakor, G Narbheram
Thanawalla, T Kilabhai
Uplap, K Vitoal
Vaidya, G Vaman
Vaishampayan, V Moreshwar
Vakil, F Hormasji
Vakil, K Surajram
Ved, N Dullabhji
Vijaykar, T Purushottam
Yajnik, P Jhaverilal
Yajnik, S Jhaverilal

Janardhan Narayan Limaye gets the Kinloch Forbes gold medal and prize.

In addition to the above, the candidates with the following numbers, who competed for the B. A. Examination, have also passed the First LL. B.:—Nos. 12, 98, 113, 119, 156, 206, 230, 268, 302, and 308.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination was also declared on Saturday. Out of 3,625 candidates for the examination from different centres, 1,166 were declared to have passed. Padmakar Parushotam Bapat gets the 1st Jagannath Shunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship; Damodar Pandurang Gune gets the 2nd Jagannath Shunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship; Caetan Francis Borges gets the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Latin Scholarship; Ahmed Abdul Nabi Misri Shaikh gets the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship; Yamunabai Krishnarao Kelavkar gets the Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship; and Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar gets the Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Acharya, K Yeshwant
Ajagaonkar, V Vasudev
Ajinkya, S Narayan
Alkutkar, R Narayan
Allana, F Dostmahomed
Anjaria, D Dolatria
Antia, A Hormasji
Antia, D Maneck
Asnodkar, M Narayan
Asrani, I Ladhabhai
Athavankar, S Anandrao
Avashia, A Nasservanji
Babras, G Narayan
Bagalkot, B Anant
Bagalkot, G Balvant
Bakre, R Mahadev
Balsara, K Sorabji
Banaji, J Limji
Bapat, B Ganesh
Bapat, K Pandurang
Bapat, P Padmakar
Barve, A Narayan
Barve, V Yeshvant
Bastodkar, M Ramchandra
Batliwalla, D Hormusji
Batliwalla, R Hormusji
Behere, A Narayen
Bhadkamkar, R Govind
Bhadkamkar, R Hari
Bhagat, P Dorabji
Bhandarkar, A Shridhar
Bhandarkar, B Shivram
Bhaskare, B Ramchandra
Bhat, H Jeybhai
Bhat, S Vaman
Bhatvadekar, S Krishna
Bhave, D Nagesh
Bhave, M Anant
Bhave, S Gopal
Bhave, V Balvant
Bhedasgavkar, Y Krishna
Bhide, G Bhikaji
Billimoria, B Ardeshir
Billimoria, H Jamshedji
Birdi, P Mervanji
Borges, C Francis
Boyce, N Framji
Boyce, S H Framji
Boylette, A Geraldine
Braganza, Bruno
Brown, Gertrude
Browne, Mary
Bulsara, J Hormasji
Bulsara, S Kolabhai
Burn, K Mary
Cagdy, F Essabhoy
Cama, F Kaikhushru
Captain, K Cawasji
Chakranarayan, B Bhaurao
Chakranarayan, P Jabaji
Chandorikar, H Raoji
Chaubal, K Mahadev
Chaves, Ethel
Chebbi, H Sanjivrao
Chemburkar, R Tukaram
Chiplunkar, D Ramchandra
Chiplunkar, P Sitaram
Chitnis, B Vinayak
Chitnis, H Sitaram
Chitnis, M Narayan
Chitre, A Vishwanath
Chokshi, P Bamanji
Chothia, F Dadabhoy
Chothia, J Manchershaw
Christian, J Chiba
Clarkson, Florence
Cooper, D Nasservanji
Cooper, S Manekji
Costa Siqueira, Joseph
Dabke, H Vishwanath
Dadiburjor, H Burjorji
Dadina, R Ratanji
Dadinatha, C Sorabji
Dadyseth, D Dadabhoy
Dahibhate, Y Balvant
Dalal, M Ratanji
Dalal, P Ardeshir
Dalal, R Pranjivandas
Dalal, R Tribhuvandas
Dalal, S Adarji
Dalgado, F Paul
Dallas, R Dhanjishaw
Dalvi, M Vinayak
Damle, D Moreshvar
Damle, V Vidyadhar
Dandekar, M Janardan
Dandge, D Krishna
Dastur, O Fardunji
Dastur, H Shiavax
Dastur, P Hormuzd
Datar, T Shambhu
Davar, K Mancherji
Davar, S Dinshaw
Dave, M Krishnashankar
De Costa, C Gambetta
Dere, A Gunpatrao
Desai, A Gopalji
Desai, A Khandubhai
Desai, J Khandubhai
Desai, K Jivanji
Desai, M Maganlal
Desai, M Balvantrai
Desai R Balkrishna
Desai, R Naranji
Desai, R Jamshedji
Desai, V Mohanbhai
Desai, V Dayabhai
Desai, Y Ganpatrao
Deshpande, A Ramchandra
Deshpande, N Ramchandra
DeSouza, F Joseph
Dhabhar, F Sorabji
Dhadphale, D Ramchandra
Dhakras, B Damodar
Dhavlikar, G Vyankatesh
Dhruva, V Kanaiyalal
Dhume, T Damodar
Dhurandhar, J Raoji
Dhurandhar, S Krishnanath
Dias, F Xavier
Dighe, G Atmaram
Dikshit, N Surajshanker
Divgi, N Shamrao
Dixon, Queenie
D'Lemos, M Joseph
Donde, K Ramchandra
Donde, R Atmaram
Dongre, V Vishnu
Dongre, K Dinkar
Dos, R Alexander
D'Santos Vas, F Xavier
D'Silva, L Manuel
Dubash M Shapurji
Dudani, V Kimatsing
Elava, P Navroji
Elliot, Frank
Evans, A S William
Fernandes, C Jose
Fernandes, H Cassian
Fernandes, Mary
Fialho, Aleixo
Fondekar, S Ghanasham
Fonseca, Ignatius
Fonseca, Joseph
Dhavlikar, G Vyankatesh
Gadkari, N Santuram
Gadnis, B Sitaram
Gai, S Manekji
Gajjar, I Ganpatram
Gandhi, C Dahyabhai
Gandhi, K Jamnadas
[illegible], M Ardeshir
Gaya, A Ayoub
Gayatonde, S Gopal
Gazdar, M Nasarvanji
Gazdar, M Nanabhai
Gazdar, P Mancherji
Gazdar, S Nasarvanji
Ghadiali, A H Ismalji
Ghurye, V Sadashiv
Godbole, B Ramchandra
Godbole, V Anant
Godinho, Fenelon
Gokhale, M Chintaman
Gokhale, M Chintaman
Gokhale, R Laxman
Gole, H Keshav
Gole, R Narayan
Gomes, A Francis
Gore, A Vishnu
Gore, S Vishwanath
Gulavani, K Vithal
Gune, P Damodar
Gune, R Narayan
Guttal, Y Guddo
Halbe, S Bhaskar
Hamdulay, M I S Abdullah
Handigol, G Shivabhat
Hardie, Charles
Hathi, C Manishankar
Hathiram, N Mervanji
Haveliwala, M H Abdulally
Hegde, R Balkrishna
Heming, H Charles
Hirjibhoy, R Novroji
Holland W Henry
Honap, M Ganesh
Hora, K Virsukhram
Hormasji, K Dorabji
Hormasji, P Dadabhoy
Hosmani, S Kariappa
Hotelkeeper, P Sawasji
Hurst, Charles
Idgunji, M Anan
Imrie, Mary
Inamdar, B Narsinha
Inamdar, V Narsinha
Jacob, A Samuel
Jadhav, S Bhagwant
Jadhav, S Narayan
Jagose, J Rustomji
Jariwala, D Rustomji
Jariwala, H Nagindas
Jariwala, S Chunilal
Jassawala, J Cursetji
Jassawala, S Merwanji
Javeri, A Ramrao
Jayakar, M Sunderrao
Jayavant, P Ganesh
Jayavant, V Atmaram
Jeejeebhoy, A Jeejeebhoy M
Jeejeebhoy, S D Merwanji
Jeet H Ramchandra
Jogalekar, H Ganesh
Jogalekar, R Ramchandra
Joshi, B Trimbak
Joshi, G Hari
Joshi, G Narayan
Joshi, G Hari
Joshi, G Ramchandra
Joshi, G Sitaram
Joshi, K Vallabhaji
Joshi, M Manishankar
Joshi, N G Abaji
Joshi, N Ramchandra
Joshi, N Vishnu
Joshi, R Krishna
Joshi, S Hari
Joshi, S Vishnu
Joshi, S Naranji
Joshi, V Malhar
Juvekar, V Narayan
Kaji, B Lallubhai
Kale, D Ganesh
Kale, G Vishnu
Kalsulkar, R Vithal
Kamerkar, N Dhondshet
Kanitkar, P Dhondo
Kanwinde, S Narayan
Kapadia, J Bezonji
Kapsikar, D Gundo
Karai, S Dinsha
Karaka, S Fardunji
Karandikar, A Janardan
Karani, K Nasarvanji
Karani, N Nasarvanji
Karmarkar, B Sadashiv
Karmarkar, H Dattatraya
Karnik, B Ganesh
Karnik, G Trimbak
Karve, N Moreshwar
Katpitia, M Rustomji J
Katrak, G Navroji
Katvi, C Vinayak
Kayal, R Govind
Kayal, V Parashram
Kayastha, G Mahitabrai
Kelavkar, Y Krishnarao
Kelkar, A Damodar
Kelkar, B Mahadeo
Kelkar, R Ganesh
Kemthavi, R Raghavendra
Khandwala, M Maganlal
Kharadi, A Mancherji
Kharegat, A Nanabhoy
Kharshikar, H Trimbak
Kher, V Vishnu
Khote, D Krishananth
Kini, Ramdas
Kirtane, P Moreshwar
Kohiyar, K Jahangirshah
Kokje, G Vaman
Kolekar, M Balwant
Koppikar, S Venkatrao
Korde, M Ramchandra
Korgavkar, V Shankar
Korlekar, B Vaman
Kotkar, G Janardan
Kotkar, V Harischandra
Kotval, P Hormusji
Kshirsagar, V Murarrao
Kulkarni, A Ramchandra
Kulkarni, B Ramchandra
Kulkarni, E Krishna
Kulkarni, G Dattatraya
Kulkarni, H Venkatesh
Kulkarni, N Vishnu
Kulkarni, S Vinayak
Kulkarni, T Appaji
Kurlekar, V Vasudeo
Ladge, A Babaji
Laddu, T Krishna
Laghate, V Lakshman
Lam, R Dadabhoy
Lawathe, K Vasudeo
Laxton, Kate
Lelinwalla, B Hormasji
Lemos, F de
Limbkar, K Kashinath
Macedo, J C Chrysostom
Machliwala, J Rustomji
Madan, J Atmaram
Mainkar, V Ramchandra
Malabari, J Kavasji
Malshe, G Ganesh
Mandke, D Anant
Manjrekar, L Venkatesh
Marfatia, M Narotamdas
Masani, D Aderji
Mascarenhas, L Cajetan
Mascarenhas, V Edmund
Master, B Vithaldas
Master, C Motiram
Master, E Pirojsha
Master, M Hormasji
Masurekar, G Dattatraya
Matha, L Punamchand
Mathure, R Krishna
Mazagonwalla, K Barjorji
McDonald, C E Wells
McInerny, Jennie
Medhi, G Vishnu
Mehedi, A K M Saheb
Mehendhale, V Krishna
Meherji, N Dhunjibhoy
Mehpani, G Mulji
Mehrally, F. Mahomed
Mehta, B Vithardas
Mehta, D Govandas
Mehta, H Itcharam
Mehta, H Motiram
Mehta, I Tapidas
Mehta, K Ruttonji
Mehta, M Jekisondas
Mehta, M Nagindas
Mehta, N Gulabdas
Mehta, N Byramji
Mehta, N Jashraj
Mehta, N Harivadanram
Mehta, O Narandas
Mehta, P R Framji
Mehta, S Motiram
Mendes, J A Xavier
Mengde, S. Narayan
Merchant, A Mehrally
Merchant, S G Husein
Merchant, S Mohamedbhoy
Mhatre, P Pandurang
Mistry, K Pallonji
Mistry, M Govmal
Mistry, P Cawasji
Modak, A Balvant
Modi, N Dinsha
Modi, R Merwanji
Morajkar, K Narayan
Motisha, H Nassarvanji
Movdavala, D Pestonji
Mugaseth, H Jehangir
Mujumdar, D Chintaman
Mule, D Murari
Mulla, M Merwanji
Mulla, M Fardunji
Mulla, S Rahimtulla
Mulla-Feroze, D Barjorji
Munim, J Gulabdas
Munshi, C Chunilal
Munsiff, K Dhanjisha
Murkute, R Harischandra
Mutalik, V Narayan
Nabar, G Vanman
Nadkarni, D Sadashiv
Nadkarni, G Gopal
Nadkarni, V Jivaji
Nagarseth, B Rajaram
Nagpurkar, H Narayan
Naik, A Ganpatrao
Naik, A Keroba
Naik, G Ragnathji
Nanavati, H Harkisandas
Nanavati, N Mohanlal
Navalkar, S Vithal
Nazar, R Cooverji
Nazar, S Sorabji
Nijsure, P Vinayak
Nikam, R Parashuram
Nolan, Lionel
Oka, P Baji
Oza, B Deva
Pachigar, C Himatram
Padgaokar, G Raghunath
Pagdivala, J Framji
Pagnis, P Sadashiv
Parchure, N Vaman
Parekh, G Parmanandas
Parekh, J Punjabhai
Parekh, M Damodardas
Parekh, R Harkisandas
Parekh, T Dahyabhai
Parulekar, W Balaji
Patankar, D Bhaskar
Patel, H Uka
Patel, K Kavasji
Patel, P Cowasji
Patel, S Bhimjibhai
Patel, S Pallonji
Patil S Wamanji
Patil, V Narayan
Pathak, B Harilal
Pathare, B Pandurang
Pathare, B Gangadhar
Patki, Y S Sitaram
Patuck, R Sorabji
Patwardhan G Hari
Patvardhan, N Damodar
Patvardhan, P Govind
Pavri, K Phirozshah
Pavri, N Shapurji
Pavri S Barjorji
Pavri, T Pestonji
Pawar, R Raoji
Pereira, H Laurence
Petkar, C Govind
Phadke, K Vishnu
Phadke, P Keshav
Phadke, W Moreshwar
Phadnis, S Vasudeo
Pinto J Louis
Pir, R Pestonji
Ponkshe, V Sakharam
Prabhakar N Govind
Pradhan, S Vaman
Printer, F Darabshah
Punde, G Dadaji
Querpis, A Martin
Rajavade, G Eknath
Rajopadhye, G Govind
Ranade, D Trimbak
Ranade, K Gopal
Ranade, S Hari
Rane, Y M Sitaram
Rangnekar, R Vithal.
Rao, B Hormasji
Rashinkar, B Keshav
Raykar, S Maheshwar
Rege, R Jagannath
Rege, V Sitaram
Rele, V Gangaram
Reshamvala, N Veniram
Ribeiro, E Richard
Rigg, Muriel
Rodrigues, Damascene
Ruttonji, R Ruttonji
Sabnis, K Dattatraya
Samarth, D Moreshwar
Sane, Y Raoji
Sanghani, M Dullabhji
Sanghavi, C Ghelabhai
Sanglikar, N Anant
Sant, K Mahadeo
Sanzgiri, V Shantaram
Sardesai, K Moreshwar
Sassoon, Jacob
Satarawala, D Cursetji
Sathaye, G Mahadeo
Savant, S Vishram
Sethna, K Purshottamdas
Shah, B Dayaram
Shaikh A A N Misri
Shaikh, Amir valad S Amin
Shaikh, Y W Mahomed
Shete, S Anandrao
Sheth, L Chhaganlal
Shinde, F Krishnarao
Shintre, R Ganesh
Shiraodkar, S Hari
Shringarpure, G Ramchandra
Shroff, J Premanandas
Shrotriya, G Ramchandra
Siganporia, B Kawasji
Silva, A Nicolau
Siqueira, D Orphino
Sirmokadam, V Shriniwas
Situt, G Ramchandra
Soares, A Xavier
Sohoni, P Narayen
Somji, J Alladinbhoy
Sonalkar, S Mahadeo
Soparkar, M Bhaidas
Staff, Harry
Steele, J Aulay
Store, D Chabildas
Sulakhe, D Vishwanath
Supekar, V Govind
Suraj, N R Sahai
Suveyor, M Framji
Sutaria, C Dulabhram
Sutaria, R Laxmidas
Takalkar, S Tryamvakrao
Talati, B Kiasji
Tilabi, M H H Abdusatar
Talvalkar, S Ramchandra
Tambe, G Ramchandra
Tamhane, V Atmaram
Tantra, D Rustomji
Tasvala, K Gordhandas
Tembe, G Sadashiv
Tendulkar, B Hari
Thakore, C Maneklal
Thite, B Datto
Thombare, V Balkrishna
Thorpe, Percy
Tillu, R Gujaba
Tipnis, T Yeswant
Treasurer, D Rangildas
Umrigar, K Hormasji
Umrigar, R Pallonji
Unvala, B Cowasji
Uppani, V Lakshman
Vadekar, M Anant
Vaidya, A Narayan
Vaidya, C Shridhar
Vaidya, G Sakharam
Vaidya, J Laxmishankar
Vaidya, K Hari
Vaidya, K Mahadeo
Vaidya, N Durlabhji
Vaidya, P Vithal.
Vaidya, P Prajaram
Vaidya, R Balvant
Vaidya, V Ganesh
Vajifdar P Muncherji
Vajifdar, S Shapurji
Vakil, A Dullabhram
Vakil, A Kharsedji
Vakil, B Dinshaw
Vakil, D Motilal
Vakil, J Narbheram
Vakil, K Ardeshir
Vakil, S Mansukhram
Vakilna, J Chunibhai
Vani, H Ganpat
Vania, C Ruttonji
Varde, D Narayan
Vartak, M Trimbak
Vatve, V Yeshvant
Vaze, S Dinkar
Vazkar, G Shivji W
Vedak, B Vishnu
Vinchurkar, S Raghunath.
Vinekar, P Marutirao
Virkar, D Chintaman
Virkar, K Chintaman
Virkar, V Bajaji
Vithalani, P Dharsi
Vohra, G Ratilal
Vohra, R Ratilal
Vyas, C Nathabhai
Wadi, Jamshed M M
Wadia, P Bomanji
Wagle, S Jogapa
Wagle, S Sonlroba
Ward, C Macnamara
Warty, M Ambaji
Watkins, William
Workingboxwalla, M M
Workingboxwalla, S P
Yerowdekar, N Bapu
Dolatram, J Nanabhai

POONA CENTRE.

Albuquerque, C Rozario
Athavle, K Venayak
Atre, K Ramrao
Bapat, K Nagesh
Bapat, R Vaman
Bedford, J Douglas
Bharucha, B Framji
Bhat, G Chintaman
Bhide, S Balkrishna
Carrs, Stuart
Coults, Annie
Critchell, K A Grace
Cursetji, H J Maneckji
Denis, W Joseph
Devdhar, Kashibai
Devrukhkar, Chandrabai
D'Gama, M Charlotte
Dias, J Lawrence
Fernandes, A Joaquim
Ford, Alexandrina
Gadkari, V Vinayak
Godbole, A Nilkanth
Godbole, N Govind
Godbole, P Trimbak
Godbole, V Raghunath
Hanson, C Ronald
Hopkins, Joseph
Jacob, Krapabai
Jaffereis, B Maud
Joglekar, D Dhondo
Joshi, A Bapuji
Joshi, D Vasudeo
Joshi, S Vishnu
Kale, S Sakharam
Kalvade, V Govind
Kanitkar, Y Vishnu
Karmarkar, L Dhondo
Kelkar, V Krishna
Kemkar, D Shridhar
Kemkar, D Shridhar
Keskar, B Bhagwant
Khan, A M Hamidulla
Khori, D Sorabji
Kolaporewala, F Jamshedji
Kolatkar, K Keshav
Kulkarni N Narhar
Lavlekar, M Gajanan
Limaye, V Vithal
Lobo, A Philip
Lovejoy L Miles
Mavlankar, N Madhav
Mhhendale, L Gopal
Messman, M Pestanji
Mhuske, R G Bhau
Mudaliar, C N Ramlingam
Nagarkar, B Raghunath
Nagarkar, V Raghunath
Naik, G Nagarji
Nanavatty, S Maneckji
Nene, D Raoji
Nulkar, A Krishnaji
Panse, N Balvant
Paranjpe, H Purshottam
Paranjpe, K Purshottam
Paranjpe, M Ramchandra
Patvardhan, M Govind
Pavgi, A Narayan
Pegge, C C Colbback
Phatak, S Atmaram
Prakashak, Stellabai
Preto, George
Puntambekar, P Trimbak
Ranade, B Hari
Ranade, G Keshinath
Renek, E Shantibai
Romer, S Dorabji
Sahasrabuddhe, D Lakshman
Sane, N Keshav
Shah, A Samad
Shaik, M A Ismail
Shedge, R Motiram
Shete, S Ragnupati
Shirolkar, V Vishnu
Sovani, B Balvant
Tapsell, B Nellie
Thakar, R Vishvanath
Tulpule, K Moreshwar
Vad, V Narayan
Vaknis, D Hari
Veze, Laxman Bajirao
Velankar, N Keshav
Wadia, P Jehangir
Waller, M Maud
Young, R Vernon

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Acharya, K Girdharlal
Acharya, R Vallabhji
Adalja, H Ujamshi
Adhvaryu, H Manishankar
Agashe, D Ganesh
Amin, B Motibai
Amin, C Jethabhai
Amin, S Jerabhai
Anjaria, N Keshavlal
Anklesaria, D Cursetji
Anklesaria, K Cowasji
Antani, A Prabhulal
Antani, H Ravishankar
Bakshi, N Amritlal
Bakshi, R Shankarji
Barodia, V Dolatchand
Bharucha, D Nasarwanji
Bharucha, R Nasarwanji
Bhat, C Pitamber
Bhatt, B Hargovind
Bhatt, J Devshanker
Bhatt, M Ramchandra
Bhatt, M Ganpatram
Bhatta, C Manilal
Bhayani, R Chhaganlal
Bodani, V Ranchhod
Bohra, K Mahomed
Braganza, Hilary L
Buch, D Jadavrai
Buch, H Sakerlal
Buch, H Bhagwantrai
Buch, M Navalshankar
Chhapia, A Karsanji
Chhatrapati, M Nilkanthrai
Chhatrapati, P Bhagvanlal
Chhatre, K Vireshwar
Chhaya, M Veljibhai
Chikhalikar, S Ramchandra
Chitre, N Vinayak
Chitre, S Keshav
Chodhri, M Nagindas
Chokshi, C Chhotalal
Christian, J Ajubhai
Christian, R Narottam
Clerk, J Hormusji
Daftary, J Khushalchand
Dalal, M Mohanlal
Daruwala, S Nathubhai
Datar, H Tukaram
Dave, G Revashankar
Dave, J Ghanasham
Dave, N Jadavji
Dave, S Jekrishna
Davdikar, P Balkrishna
Desai, B Motilal
Desai, C Govindlal
Desai, G Khandubhai
Desai, G Vasanji
Desai, J Liladhar
Desai, K Sakerlal
Desai, K Maneklal
Desai, M Chimanlal
Desai, M Gukaldas
Desai, M Sundarji
Desai P Gopalji
Desai, P Maganlal
Desai, P Nathabhai
Desai, R Lalbhai
Desai, T Purshottumdas
Deshpande, G Vishnu
Deuskar, P Sadashiv
Dheber, N Bhavanishankar
Dholabhaiwala, R Naveitia
Dholakia, M Nanalal
Dhopeshwarkar, G Ramkrishna
Dhru, G Balabhai
Dhru, H Mohanlal
Dungaji, S Nusserwanji
Doshi, A Bechar
Doshi, B Motichand
Doshi, P Ramji
Fadia, N Kahandas
Gadani, V Keshavji
Gajjar, B Bapuji
Gandhi, C Mathurdas
Gandhi, H Chunilal
Ghanatara, H Keshavji
Gilani, K Tahermohammed
Gilbanks, W Henry
Gore, M Narayan
Gupte, S Vithal
Hardikar, G Raghunath
Hathi, C Tuljashankar
Jade, G Shrikrishna
Jani, A Bulakhiram
Jani, M Ambalal
Jhaveri, B Dahyabhai
Joshi, M Kilashankar
Joshi, M Pitambar
Joshi, U Devshankar
Joshipara, V Dayashankar
Kachhi, P Narsinglal
Kachhi, R Sarabhai
Kadri A Aminsaheb
Kaji, C Kashidas
Kamdar M Avichal
Kamdar, U Vrajpal
Kapadia, G Motichand
Kapadia, R Darashaw
Khandheria, M Manekchand
Korde, L Dwarkanath
Kothari, A Dharamchand
Kotalkar, B Narhar
Kakhia, R Jivanlal
Lakshapati, P Gordhandas
MacDonald, L
Mahadevia, S Bhagvandas
Majmundar, A Bapabhai
Majmundar, J Dwarkadas
Mande, J Narayan
Maniar, N Khalekbhai
Mankad, C Mugatram
Mankad, H Vrindavandas
Mankodi, B Shambhushankar
Mehta, A Bapalal
Mehta, B Anopchand
Mehta, B Mavji
Mehta, C Pitamberdas
Mehta D Girdhar
Mehta, D Trimbaklal
Mehta, D Moghabhai
Mehta, G Raichand
Mehta, G Dayashankar
Mehta, H Pitambardas
Mehta, H Ramji
Mehta, H Motilal
Mehta, I Narayanbhai
Mehta, J Sakerlal
Mehta, K Harilal
Mehta, K Navnidrai
Mehta, M Mansukhram
Mehta, M Lallubhai
Mithani, O Jiva
Mithavala, M Ardeshirji
Modi, B Virchand
Modi, N Chhaganlal
Moghe, S Sakharam
Mogul, D Dorabji
Munshi, N Bhugvanlal
Naik, A Rambhai
Nanavati, N Dahyabhai
Nanavati, N Bhagvatidas
Nanavati, V Haridas
Oza, J Mahashankar
Pancholi, G Ghelaram
Pandit, M Shankar
Pandya, A Devnath
Pandya, C Naramadashankar
Pandya, C Tripuranand
Pandya, J Mulshankar
Pandya, M Gangashankar
Pandya, N Palashankar
Pandya, S Jethalal
Panvalkar A Dhonddeo
Parekh, C Jamnadas
Parekh, H Tribhovandas
Parekh, P Wagji
Parekh, R D Rachhod
Parekh, T Makanji
Parikh, A Mohanlal
Parikh, H Achratlal
Parikh, M Thakorlal
Parikh, M Sakarlal
Patel, C Somabhai,
Patel, K Ajubhai
Patel, M Raojibhai
Patel, M Girdharlal
Patel, M Ishvarbhai
Patel, P Vaghjibhai
Patel, S Dwarkadas
Pestonjamas, A Nasservanji
Pota, C Dulerai
Pradhan, M Babaji
Pundalik, J Govind
Radhanpurkar, N Vaman
Rathod, P Rugnath
Raval, P Purushottam
Saheba, H Dalsukhram
Sanghani, H Sobhagkar
Sanghavi, H Makanji
Sathe, J Lakhsman
Shah, A Ranchhoddas
Shah, C Mahasukhram
Shah, C Surajram
Shah, C Govindji
Shah, C Lallubhai
Shah, D Punamchand
Shah, I Amratlal
Shah, M Himatlal
Shah, M Motilal
Shah, M Vaghji
Shah, M Jamnadas
Shah, M Prabhudas
Shah, M Dallubhai
Shah, M Desaibhai
Shah, N Maganlal
Shah, P Mohanlal
Shah, P Mulchand
Shah, P Hargovind
Shah, S Rajpal
Shah, S Hiralal
Shah, T Devchand
Shastri, A Chhaganlal
Shastri, B Jamiatram
Sheth, K Jivan
Sheth, M Chunilal
Sheth, R Fatabhai
Shroff, C Motilal
Siddiki, V Abdulkadar
Solanki, H Chhaganji
Sudalkar, M Amakant
Syed, L Achratlal
Talati, C Narotamdas
Tambe, R Madhav
Thakar, N Bapalal
Thakor, C Kalyanrai
Thakor, M Jadavrai
Thakor, M Dolatrai
Thakor, M Keshavlal
Tivari, S Kashiram
Tokekar, W Vishnu
Travadi, D Mulji
Tripathi, R Harjivan
Trivedi, A Kamalshankar
Trivedi, K Ambashankar
Trivedi, L Madhavji
Trivedi, M Revashankar
Trivedi, M Tribhovan
Trivedi, T Pitamberdas
Vaidya, R Pranshankar
Vaidya, Y Mahadev
Vakil, H Chunilal
Vakil, M Keshavlal
Vasavada, J Girashankar
Vasavada, V Tribhovandas
Vora, V Avantirai
Vyas, B Miratram
Vyas, M Mulshankar
Yajnik, V Narsibai

BELGAUM CENTRE.

Abhyankar, B Vinayak
Alewani, R Ramchandra
Apte, B Vasudev
Apte, M Ramchandra
Atgur, V Jivaji
Bapat, B Vasudev
Behere, V Vinayak
Bevur, M Venkatesh
Bhandari, L Damodar
Bhat, B Dattatraya
Birge, G Lingoji
Borgamkar, M Appaji
Chandavarkar, D Annappa
Desai, S Ganesh
Desai, V Narayanrao
Devasthali, G Mahadev
Dikshit, B Moreshwar
Dravid, V Narayan
Gadagkar D Ramchandra
Gokhale, L Govind
Gudi, N Venkatesh
Hulkoti, L Yellappagouda
Jathar, S Dinkar
Juvali, R Krishna
Joshi, B Tamaji
Joshi, S Bhaskar
Kaleikar, K Balkrishna
Kamalapur, G Raghvendra
Kamalapur, H Shrinivas
Kamalapur, H Venkatrao
Kashikar, A Sadashiv
Katagade, V Guracharya
Kembhavi, A Vithal
Kulkarni A Rajaram
Kulkarni, B Govind
Kulkarni, D Malhar
Kulkarni, D RamDehandra
Kulkarni, G Challappa
Kulkarni, K Babaji
Kulkarni, M Narayan
Kulkarni, M Shrinivas
Kulkarni, R Subrao
Kulkarni, V Huchrao
Kunte, V Yeshvant
Lagamatti M Yellappa
Lakshmi, V Pando
Mandiginal, B Kenchengouda
Mangalvedhekar, G Pandurang
Mannur, H Yellappagouda
Mansur, R Annarao
Mhale, S Venkatesh
Mulgund, B Dattatraya
Mundargi, M Bhimarao
Nagpurkar, S Dattatraya
Naik, R Jivaji
Parvatikar, V Krishnarao
Patankar, Dhond Do.
Pyati S Narsinha
Ranade, M Lakshman
Sabnis, H Gururao
Sarvate, S Shitaram
Shirhatti, P Hanmant
Shirhatti, R Hanmantrao
Shiriyannavar, G Phakirappa
Thanedar, G Narayan
Vader, D Krishna

AMRAOTI CENTRE.

Ashtikar, G Raghav
Askhedkar, Y Govind
Ballal, N Pandurang
Bapat, V Vishnu
Bhagat, T Ramchandra
Bhagat, M Dattatraya
Bijapurkar, V Ramchandra
Chandorkar V Ramchandra
Chawdhari, G Raghoappa
Chikhlikar, R Abaji
Damlo, G Govind
Dandekar, S Vishvanath
Dastane, V Vithal
Desai, P Daji
Deshmukh, A Purushottam
Deshmukh, G Janrao
Deshmukh, N Yadav
Deshpande, M Gunwant
Deshpande, V Narayan
Devale, R Babacharya
Dhamankar, N Baliram
Dokras, M Rangnath
Gadkari, B Santuram
Godbole, P Narayan
Hakim, A Abdul
Husainy, S Kassam
Joshi, A Balkrishna
Joshi, B Anant
Joshi, P Mahadev
Kanmadikar, W Shrinivas
Ketkar, S Venkatesh
Kahre, A Vishnu
Kharwandikar T Madhav
Kothavale, R Bapu
Kotwal, D Ramchandra
Kulkarni, K Hanmant
Laturkar, B Gopal
Lele, A Vasudev
Malunjkar, S Govind
Marathe, V Ramchandra
Parnaik, L Trimbak
Patil M Maruti
Phadke, V Ramchandra
Pisolkar, D Vishnu
Pradhan, A Gangadhar
Purnapatri, R Balvant
Rajoorkar, B Bhaurao
Ranade, A Dhondo
Ranade, G Ramchandra
Ranadive, N Dwarkanath
Ransing, B Ramchandra
Reddy, R Lingoji
Sareshpande, H Shamrao
Savale D Lakshman
Sayyad, S Nazaralli
Shintre, V Ramkrishna
Shroff, R Dinsha
Sindekar, K Damodar
Sule, J Abaji
Takale, G Ambadas
Talvalkar S Khando
Thombre, D Amrit
Tipnis, R Raghunath
Uchegaonkar, R Ganpat
Untawale S Narayan
Vadake, C Narayan
Vechalekar, B Vinayak
Vachalekar N Vinayak
Velhankar, S Kurhar

KARACHI CENTRE.

Abraham, S David
Advani, C Lalchand
Advani, D Teckchand
Advani, D Hukumatrai
Advani D Bulchand
Advani, K Shamsing
Advani, K Amulrai
Advani, P Dharamdas
Advani, P Tejsing
Advani, T Khushalsing
Advani, T Hariram
Advani, V Amulrai
Amarnani, A Revachand
Asnani, J Pessumal
Balani, T Fatechand
Bhagvanani, A Mulram
Bhambhani, K Teunmal
Bhatia, M Ramchand
Bhavnani, T Atmaram
Bhavnani, T Topanmal
Bijani, D Narainsingh
Billimoria, N Sorabji
Budhbhatti, G Keshavji
Butani, S Balchand
Chandiramani, C Isardas
Chandiramani, L Isardas
Chandiramani, N Awatari
Chandiramani, P Wadhumal
Chincholikar, R Deorao
Chhuganni, T Warialdas
Chuckera, H Jafferji
D'Lima Leo
D'Souza, Ignatius
Ferro, Joseph
Behani, M Kouramal
Gehani M Parmanand
Ghandhi, T Khanchand
Gidvani, P Gulabsing
Gidvani, T Wassiamal
Goklani, C Verhomal
Goklani K Bhavanimal
Gomes, Frank
Hasanani, H K M Ibsan
Hingorani, K Lilram
Hingorani, T Nebhraj
Jagtiani, I Bhopatrai
Jagtiani, T Tahilram
Jhangiani, H Isardas
Jhangiani, N Hurjasrai
Jhangiani, R Harumal
Josephs, Elsie
Judd, Ida
Kanal, P Verhomal
Kanal, U Khiaram
Karamchandani, S Amarsing
Kewalramain, R Malhandas
Kirpalani, D Khushiram
Kurnani, K Badaldas
Kureshi, M Abdullakhan
Lalvani, A Alimchand
Lalvani, C Uttamchand
Lalvani, H Jhaversing
Manghirmalani, N Lokmandas
Mangharmalani, R Lokmandas
Mansukhani, M Naraindas
Mansukhani, M Totiram
Mansukhani, N Hemandas
Mahommedhusein, N Baksha
Mehta, J Nusservanji
Mirchandani, B Jethmal
Mirchandani, D Bambax
Mirchandani, G Jashansing
Mirchandani, K Gurmakhdas
Mirchandani, T Kalachand
Mirchandani, V Chelaram
Misquita, Anthony
Moorjani, B Tarachand
Moorjani, D Anupsingh
Nanduani, K Bhaledino
Pajabi, H Chuharmal
Punvanti G Lachiram
Punvani, P Dhanrajmal
Ramchandani, K Vishnidas
Relvani, L Lilaram
Rotra, T Lakhasing
Roque Marcellin
Sadarangani, K Manghumal
Sadarangani, U Chainrai
Sadawani, K Isardas
Sethna, J Nasservanji
Shahani, H Bulchand
Shahani N Sahibsing
Shahani, P Bhawandas
Shahani P Sahibsing,
Shamdasani, D Thavardas
Sheikh, H Rahimbax
Shroff H Nadirshaw
Sunjansingani S Nirmaldas
Suntuk, F Kharshedji
Tahilramani, J Thawardas.
Thadani H Metharam
Thadani, N Bhopatrai
Thadani R Suntdas
Thariani H Wadhumal
Thomas, N Clare
Troyal J Ernest
Vaswani, G Tarcharan
Vasvani N Dharamdas

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Nanavati Erach Dadabhai.

The results of Nos. 361, 1461, 3184 3193 and 3533 will be declared later on.

A CRY FROM THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the head of the postal circle in Bombay through the columns of your valuable paper to the great boon he might confer upon the Christian employes of his Department by allowing them a week's holiday or so for Christmas. I know for certain that the Post Master General's Office, the Dead Letter Office, the Superintendents and others, whether they be Christians or not, whose duties are not of an executive nature are allowed this privilege, and I do not understand why the same should not be extended to all Christians employed in the Department. The number of such Christians is very few and very far between and by making their Hindoo brethren work for them for a few days while the former enjoy an event which is most dear to their hearts, no hardship whatever would be felt.—Yours, &c.,

POSTWALLAH.

December 21.

CAPTAIN HUBBARD was among the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers who attended H. E. the Governor's Levee, but whose names were accidentally omitted from the list of those present.

THE annual resolution regarding deaths caused by snakes and wild animals states that 24,621 persons died from snake-bite in 1899, which was above the average. The number killed by wild animals was 2,966, as compared with 4, 283 in 1897.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia were Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command; Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Playford Reynolds and others.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS RETURNING.

LORD KITCHENER ASSUMES COMMAND.

A BRITISH GARRISON CAPTURED.

(From the mail papers of December 1 to 7.)

WE are officially informed that Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on Thursday week handed over the command in South Africa to Lord Kitchener, Chief of the Staff, in order to return to England to take up the duties of Commander-in-Chief.

The Queen has approved the promotion of Major-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the local rank of General while commanding the force in South Africa.

Lord Roberts is coming home via Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Capetown, and is expected to reach England on the last day of the present year.

There has during the past week been hard fighting with the forces under De Wet and Viljoen. At Dewetsdorp the first-named captured a British garrison of over 400 and two guns on the 23rd of November. Since then he has been endeavouring to cross the Orange River into Cape Colony, but this movement has been successfully thwarted by General Charles Knox. Lord Kitchener reports that fighting proceeded all day on Sunday, and that De Wet is being vigorously and persistently pursued.

LORD ROBERTS'S RETURN.

DEPARTURE FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Capetown, November 29.—Lord Roberts has left Johannesburg for Durban. He is expected to arrive in Capetown about the 7th of December, and will stay here for a few days. Preparations for his reception are proceeding and decorations are being got ready. A luncheon will be given in his honour, followed by a mass gathering. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has subscribed £3,000 towards the fund for building a war memorial in the Cathedral at Capetown.—Reuter.

VISIT TO LADYSMITH.

Durban, December 2.—Lord Roberts arrived at Ladysmith on Friday and met with a splendid reception. Replying to an address Lord Roberts paid a high tribute to the townspeople for the part they took in the gallant defence of the town and to the determined bravery of the relieving force.

Lord Roberts said he admired increasingly the men who bore without a murmur hunger and pestilence and the hourly chance of death. He liked to think they had such able men as Sir George White for comrades, while outside others, equally brave, were steadfastly determined to effect their relief which the gallantry of the defence had made doubly imperative. The war was over, although bodies of guerillas still gave trouble. He trusted that the day was very near when peace would reign supreme. No ill-feeling towards a conquered foe would mar the great object of a united South Africa, which would be ruled with mercy, liberty, truth, and justice for all nationalities.—Reuter.

LORD ROBERTS'S FAREWELL ORDER.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO HIS ARMY.

Durban, December 3.—Lord Roberts has issued a farewell Army Order, in which he expresses his profound appreciation of the noble work done by the troops in a campaign which is unique in the annals of war, inasmuch as it has continued incessantly for such a long period, and declares that the experience which he has gained in South Africa will help him greatly in the work which lies before him.—Reuter.

In the course of his address, Lord Roberts said:—"I cannot part with my comrades without giving expression to my profound appreciation of the noble work they have performed for their Queen and country and for me personally, and to my pride in the results they have achieved. "I should like to remain with the Army until it is broken up, but I have come to the conclusion that, as Lord Kitchener has consented to take over the command, my presence is no longer required in South Africa and that duty calls me in another direction. "For months together in fierce heat, in biting cold, in pouring rain—you, my comrades, have marched and fought without halt and bivouacked without shelter. You frequently have had to continue marching with your clothes in rags and your boots without soles. "You have forced your way through dense jungles, over precipitous mountains, through and over which with infinite labour you have had to drag heavy guns and ox-waggons. You have covered with almost incredible speed enormous distances, and that often on very short supply of food. You have endured the sufferings inevitable in war to sick and wounded men far from the base without a murmur and even with cheerfulness. "You have in fact acted up to the highest standard of patriotism, and by your conspicuous kindness and humanity towards your enemies, your forbearance and good behaviour in the towns occupied you have caused the Army of Great Britain to be as highly respected as it must henceforth be greatly feared in South Africa. Many of you—Colonials as well as British—I hope to meet again, but those I may never see more will live in my memory and will be held in high regard to my life's end." And now farewell. May God bless every memmber of the South African Army. That you may all be spared to return to your homes and find those dear to you well and happy is the earnest hope of your Commander."—Reuter.

A DUKEDOM FOR LORD ROBERTS.

GRANT OF £100,000.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" says:—Now that it is definitely announced that Lord Roberts is on his way to England, popular curiosity will naturally be aroused as to what mark of national gratitude will be shown the veteran Field-Marshal by the Queen and country. I am told on reliable authority that the Queen will confer upon him the honour of a Dukedom, and that Parliament will be asked to vote him a sum of no less than £100,000. Lord Roberts is expected in England early in January, and the matter of the grant will be brought before the House after his return when it meets in February. Opinion is unanimous, however, diverse are the views of people as to either the initial justification for the war or the management of the campaign as a whole, that nothing but gratitude and honour should await Lord Roberts on his home-coming, in return for the great services rendered by him to his country under circumstances of unexampled sadness and self-sacrifice.

THE PLOT AGAINST LORD ROBERTS.

PRISONERS TO BE DEPORTED.

Capetown, December 3.—The eleven men who were arrested in Johannesburg on suspicion of being concerned in a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts will merely be deported, the evidence being insufficinet to warrant a trial. No bombs have been discovered. The suspects are mostly Italians.—Reuter.

DE WET CAPTURES A BRITISH GARRISON.

HEAVY LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lord Roberts sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War before leaving for Natal:—

Johannesburg, November 28.—It is reported from Dewetsdorp that the garrison, consisting of two guns 68th Field Battery, detachments of Gloucestershire Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, and Irish Rifles, about 400 in all, surrendered at halfpast five p.m. on the 23rd. Our losses were 15 killed and 42 wounded, the latter including Major Hon. H. J. Anson, Highland Light Infantry; Captain Digby, 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment; and Lieutenant Cooke Collis, Royal Irish Rifles (slightly). The enemy are said to have been 2,500 strong. A column of 1,400 strong despatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp did not succeed in reaching the town in time to effect relief. General Charles Knox joined this force on 25th, and entered Dewetsdorp, which he found evacuated, 75 sick and wounded being left in town. General Knox pursued the enemy, and Pilcher reports from Smithfield that General Knox fought a successful engagement yesterday near Vaalbank with Steyn and De Wet, who retired west and south-west. General Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I have no details yet.

REPORTED RELEASE OF THE GARRISON.

Unofficial telegrams carry the story further. Colonel Pilcher, co-operating with another portion of General Knox's force under Colonel Barker, surprised the Boers, and had a sharp engagement at close quarters, during which the enemy used one of the captured guns. Two waggons of provisions and clothing, which had presumably been taken at Dewetsdorp, were captured, together with nearly three hundred of the enemy's horses. Mr. Boyle, the District Commissioner of Dewetsdorp, who was taken prisoner by the Boers; informed a storekeeper that De Wet had released the garrison, but nothing had been seen of the men at the time of telegraphing.

DE WET'S PRISONERS 451.

The following were taken prisoners at Dewetsdorp on November 22:—

Gloucester Regiment.—Major H. R. Tufnell, Second Lieutenant A. K. Ford, Captain B. O. Fyffe, Captain A. J. Menzies, Captain W. H. Walshe, and all non-commissioned officers and men A B and F Companies 68th Battery R.F.A.—Major Massy and one section Highland L.I.—Second Lieutenant Alston and one company. A. S. C.—Second Lieutenant McNally. O. R. C. Police.—Lieutenant Boyle. R. Irish Rifles.—Detachment, strength unknow. Total taken prisoners, 451 of all ranks.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR POLICY.

STATEMENTS BY PREMIER AND MR. BALFOUR.

THE deepest interest in Parliament on Dec. 6 of course centred upon the statements of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour as to the war policy of the Government. "The war must be carried through," said the Premier; "proceed with the war vigorously and unremittingly, carry it out with all possible humanity," said Mr. Balfour. "Let it be as widely known as possible that our object is not to curtail freedom but to spread it," said Mr. Balfour; but "it may be years—it may even be generations" before "the benevolent rule of a British self-governing Colony can be fully applied" to the Boers—"it must largely depend upon their own disposition and their own conduct," observed the Premier.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, replying to Lord Kimberley, in the House of Lords, said: I understand that the noble lord wants us to make a statement on our policy. He imagines that it is possible for us to say some pleasant things which will induce the guerillas who are now maintaining the relics of the war to throw down their arms and assume the attitude of peaceable citizens. I wish he had told us what sort of thing he wishes us to say. Of course, if he means that we are to throw all our sacrifices away, if he means that we are to attempt the restoration of a certain amount of independence.—

The Earl of Kimberley: I stated in the plainest language that nothing of the kind was in my mind.

The Marquis of Salisbury: Quite so, and by that the noble earl took away from himself the suggestion of any possible terms which would be of any use for that purpose.

The only thing we can satisfy these people with is in some way to restore them their independence. We cannot restore that independence. (Cheers.) Our policy is absolutely unchanged in that respect. We say that, without provocation on our part, they suddenly plunged us into war and invaded her Majesty's dominions, and when that had been done we found that they had been preparing for five years gigantic armaments to carry this design into effect. We, at all events, cannot allow that such a process shall ever be repeated. We must place them at the end of the war in such a position that they shall never be able to expose us to the danger or to the terrible sacrifices we have had to go through in the past year

Well, then, is there anything else that will induce them to throw down their arms? There is no such offer that I ever heard of demanded from us or proposed by them. Our policy was made clear by Lord Roberts in the proclamation he made. It was impossible to put the matter into kinder or more benevolent phrases than he did.

The condition of British self-governing Colonies does not require to be described in great detail. That is what we wish to offer to these countries when they are ready to receive it. They cannot receive it now. The feeling is too bitter. It will be some time probably before the state of society in these regions will be such that the benevolent rule of a British self-governing Colony can be fully applied to them. I know not how long the delay will have to be. It may be years it may even be generations; it must depend largely on their own disposition and their own conduct.

If they are resolved to exasperate the feeling which now exists between the loyal and disloyal populations, if they are resolved to push this guerilla warfare, which can promise them no good, to the bitter end, on them must be the responsibility for the inevitable result. They must delay the bestowal of those precious privileges which the other self-governing white Colonies under her Majesty's rule enjoy, and the longer they refuse to recognise the inevitable and to join with the other inhabitants in recognising the authority of the British Crown the longer the reign of force, more or less, must continue, and the longer the benefits of completely developed freedom must be withheld. The noble Earl asked me for some statement of policy. That has been the statement of our policy all the year, and we have no ground for changing it. (Hear, hear.)

The war must be carried through; we must not allow it to be felt that anyone, by the issue of an audacious and insolent ultimatum, can force the British Government to humble itself and to abandon the rights which, as representing the Queen, it exercises.

We can never allow, and never have allowed, that any shred of independence can be left, but so long as we are secured in the future of conduct similar to that which is observed by other Colonies nothing will give us a deeper satisfaction than that of being able to welcome them among the number of the prosperous and contented bodies which for so long have formed the brightest jewels of her Majesty's Crown. (Hear, hear)

We are aware that we have no Government to deal with, but that does not diminish the responsibility of those continuing the war. On the contrary, it should point out to them that any chances of any benefit to themselves or others by the course they are pursuing are exhausted and removed by the fact that they are serving under no Government. The responsibility is with them. All we have to do is what we have done, to give our utmost efforts so that the war may come to an end and peace be restored in South Africa.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, answering Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who had earnestly besought the Government to "declare a policy which will not only tend to the early cessation of the war, but to open auspiciously a new era of British rule in those countries," said: It is a malancholy reflection, and I cannot help asking myself whether the heavy weight of responsibility for it does not rest on the Boer leaders at the present time. The men who are fighting against us bravely and courageously one ought not to withhold sympathy from. They are brave men fighting, if not for liberty, at all events for independence—(hear, hear)—and one does not ask them to form a judgment as to the exact hour at which fighting ceases to be a virtue and becomes a crime. That decision rests, and must rest, with the Boer leaders, and not with the Boer soldiers. Every man of sane judgment, be he Englishman or Dutchman, be he for one side or for the other, or be he simply an indifferent Continental critic, knows perfectly well that the prolongation of hostilities can lead to no useful object—(hear, hear)—that it produces endless suffering with no compensating advantages, and it sows the roots of future hatred and discord between races when their only hope of happiness and prosperity is in living together in amity. And I say that any leader who, under these circumstances, unnessarily prolongs all these horrors, is not giving a proof of patriotism and courage, but is only showing how reckless he is of human life and human suffering, and how indifferent he is to the great issue of which he is in part responsible.

The right hon. gentleman appears, too, to be of opinion that some great object would be served, that the end which he and I alike desire with deep earnestness would be attained, if we could make some declaration of policy to the Boers which would mitigate that objection to English rule, and which would bring these deplorable incidents to a termination. If there be any need of bringing home to the great bulk of the Boer population the policy which we have always expressed, and which I believe is shared by both sides of the House, if we could bring home to the Boers these views, it would be well, and it might have some effect possibly by convincing them that they had better cease this wasteful and misserable struggle. What more can be done than has been done already? We have stated over and over again that what we look forward to is a condition of things in these two new Colonies in which Dutchmen and Englishmen shall have equal privileges, in which the blessings associated with British Colonial rule in all parts of the globe shall be shared by the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, as they are shared by others of her Majesty's subjects.

If anything can be suggested to bring those truths home to the minds of the Boers I shall be glad to see it adopted. But we have not got to convince the Boers of what their true interests are. We have to convince the leaders of the Boers that the time has now come when patriotism requires them to lay down their arms as patriotism may once have required them to take them up. We know that when a war gets to this stage, and ceases to be a conflict between organised bodies, and becomes guerilla war, those sufferings are doubled, and no useful object is attained by it. If we could influence the Boer leaders in that sense, if by any means we could bring that great truth home to them, we should gladly do it.

In the meantime our duty is plain. It is to conduct these military operations with all the vigour in our power—(Ministerial cheers)—and, looking to the future, to conduct them not only with all the humanity which common morality suggests, but with the humanity which a statesmanlike view of the future interests of South Africa must impress on the minds of every impartial spectator. It is the policy of the Government to proceed with the war vigorously and unremittingly, and to carry it out with all possible humanity; but let it be as widely known as possible that our object in absorbing these Colonies is not to curtail freedom but to spread it out. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE OPPOSITION AMENDMENT.

A consultation of the opposition leaders in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's rooms followed upon Mr. Balfour's speech, and as the result thereof Mr. Herbert Gladstone announced shortly before midnight that Mr. Emmet will move and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan second the following amendment to the address: Humbly to represent to your Majesty that it would conduce to the pacification of the conquered territories and of the future good relations of the European races in South Africa generally, if me sures for securing the liberty and property of those now in arms who surrender, for the settlement of those territories and for promoting the reconcilement and well-being of their inhabitants were announced at the earliest possible moment.

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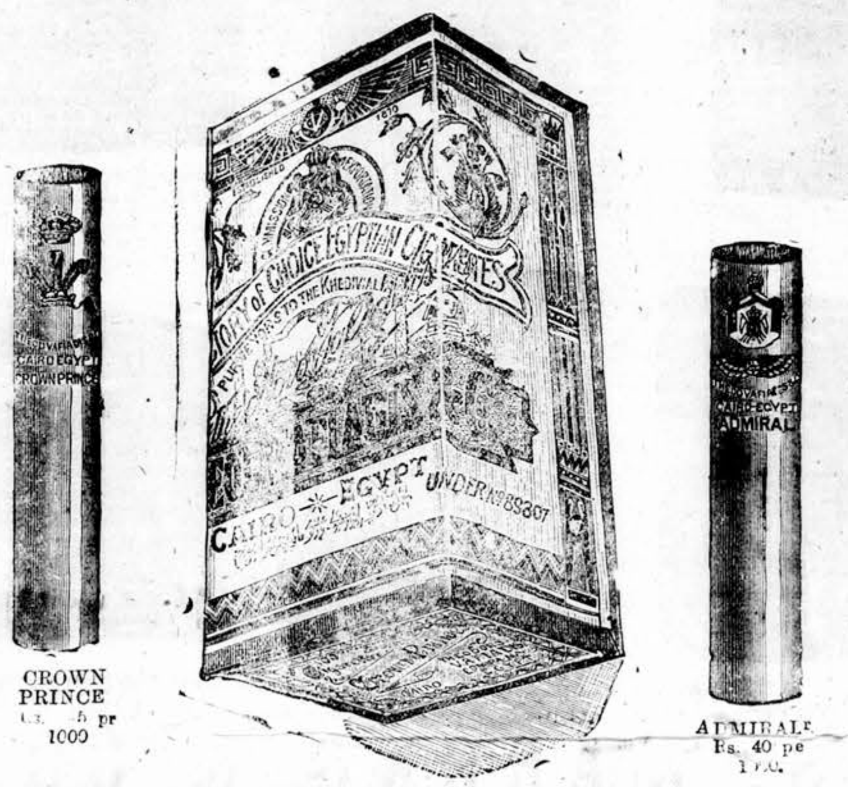

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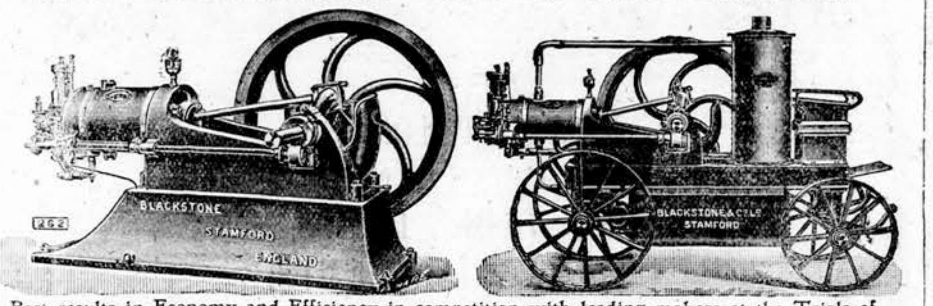

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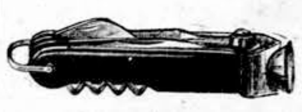
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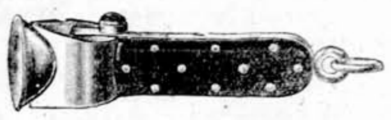
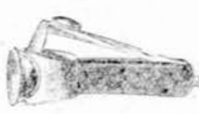
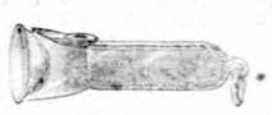

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

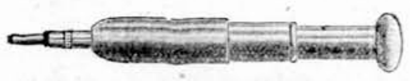
Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

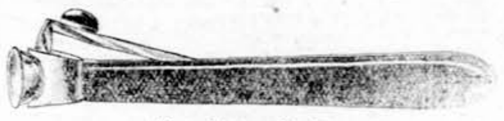

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.


Pencil, Rs. 8-8.


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

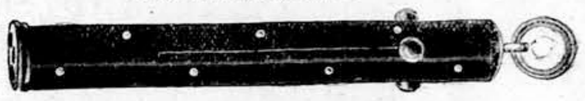
Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

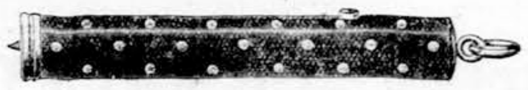
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

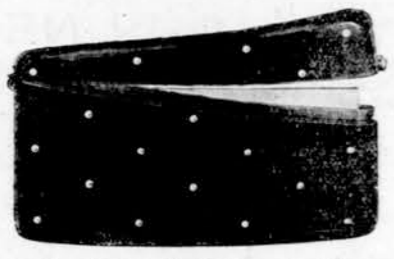

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.


Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

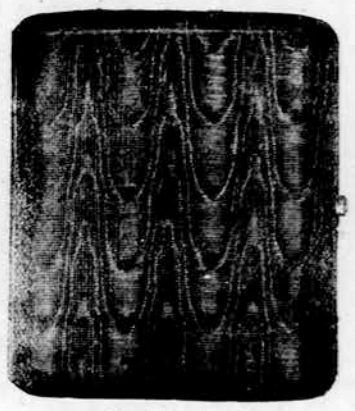
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

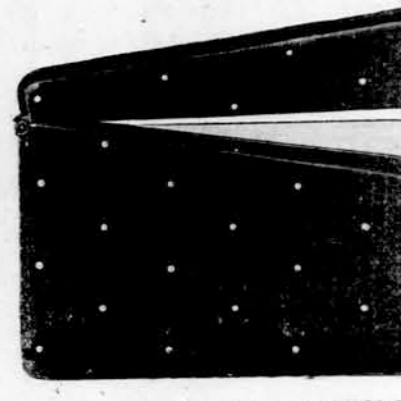

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.

Memorandum Case Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 31.


Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19


Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.

Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snap, Rs. 38.

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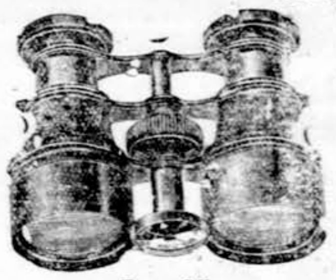

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.